

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 901, THE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to once again address the issue of international land reserves, particularly World Heritage Sites. I find it necessary to emphasize, for the benefit of those who continue to claim otherwise, that these reserves are designated with little or no input from the public or local government. They are very unpopular.

The Department of Interior, in cooperation with the Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage has identified a shopping list of 94 sites in 31 States and the District of Columbia that they would like to make World Heritage Sites. This list was compiled by the Department with the assistance of an "inside" non-governmental organization, the U.S. National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS). US/ICOMOS is also a principal advisor to the United Nations on the listing of cultural properties as World Heritage Sites. Twenty-two of the sites on the shopping list have been designated World Heritage Sites.

Congress is the ultimate decision-maker in managing public lands. The clear and direct approval of Congress and the input of local citizens and public officials must be required before land can be designated for inclusion in international land reserves. Let's maintain sovereign control over lands in the United States.

I wish to include in the RECORD the detailed descriptions of the cultural properties on the Department of Interior's list of future choices for World Heritage Sites. The complete list and other information on this important issue can be found on the Committee on Resources website at: <http://www.house.gov/105cong/issues.htm>.

INDICATIVE INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL FUTURE U.S. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST—CULTURAL PROPERTIES

PREHISTORY AND LIVING COMMUNITIES (FORMERLY ARCHAEOLOGY)

Post-Contract Aboriginal

Taos Pueblo, New Mexico (36 deg. 25' N.; 105 deg. 40' W.). A center of Indian culture since the 17th century, the pueblo of Taos, still active today, symbolizes Indian resistance to external rule. The mission of San Geronimo, one of the earliest in New Mexico, was built near Taos Pueblo in the early 17th century. Criteria: (v) An outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

Post-Contract Aboriginal/Developed Agriculture

Pecos National Monument, New Mexico (35 deg. 35' N.; 105 deg. 45' W.). This site was occupied since before A.D. 900 up until the 19th century. The archaeological excavations of the area led to the development of a cultural sequence which in turn enabled the compara-

tive dating of southwestern U.S. sites. This classification is the cornerstone of the understanding of Southwestern archaeology. In addition to the archaeology at Pecos, there are the foundations of a Spanish mission, the ruins of an 18th-century church, and numerous Pueblo Indian structural remains, including restored kivas. Criteria: (iii) Bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Developed Agriculture

Moundville Site, Alabama (33 deg. 0' N.; 87 deg. 40' W.). This is probably the site described by De Soto in his Mississippian expedition. This site demonstrates the Mesoamerican influence on the culture of the Southeast. It is a "ceremonial" site with over twenty extant mounds and burial areas. Criteria: (iii) Bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona (33 deg. 0' N.; 111 deg. 30' W.). Casa Grande is a four-story tower of packed earthen walls built over 600 years ago by the agricultural Indians of the Gila River Valley. The site also contains important Hohokam Indian remains dating from about 900 A.D. Criteria: (iii) Bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Hohokam Pima National Monument, Arizona (32 deg. 55' N.; 111 deg. 30' W.). Hohokam Pima is part of the site of Snaketown, which was continuously inhabited by the Hohokam/Pima cultures for over 2,000 years. This site contains essentially all phases of Hohokam cultural development from the earliest villages established around 400 B.C. up to A.D. 1450. Subsequently this same site was occupied by the Pima from the time of contact with the Spanish until around 1940. The Hohokam Pima site clearly demonstrates the Mesoamerican influence in the Southwestern U.S. The site is located on a Pima reservation. Criteria: (iii) Bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia (32 deg. 50' N.; 83 deg. 40' W.). The large mounds and surrounding villages at Ocmulgee demonstrate the cultural evolution of the Indian mound-builder civilization in the southern U.S. Criteria: (iii) Bears an exception testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Poverty Point, Louisiana (32 deg. 40' N.; 91 deg. 25' W.). An archaeological site that flourished from 1,000-600 B.C. It contains a geometric earthwork complex, consisting of 11.2 miles of raised terraces arranged in six concentric octagons, and Poverty Point Mound, a bird-shaped ceremonial structure. Criteria: (iii) Bears an exception testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico (36 deg. 10' N.; 108 deg. 0' W.). This property bears testimony to the first five periods of the Chacoan variant and one period of the Mesa Verdean variant of the Pueblo civilization. Chaco Canyon is a large canyon which contains approximately 1100 ruins including 13 major Pueblo Indian villages. These villages consist of 3-5 story buildings which often contain over 1,000 rooms. The ceremonial complex consisting of the large villages is dated between A.D. 1,110 and 1,300 and clearly demonstrates the cultural links between the Mesoamerican cultures and the Pueblo Indians of the Southwestern U.S. Criteria: (ii) Exerted great influence, over a

span of time and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in town-planning; and (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio (39 deg. 25' N.; 83 deg. 1' W.). Twenty-three burial mounds of Hopewell Indians (200 B.C.-A.D. 500) have yielded vast quantities of artifacts that give insights into the ceremonial customs of the Hopewell people. Criteria: (iii) Bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Archaic/Paleo-Indian

Cape Krusenstern Archaeological District, Alaska (67 deg. 0' N.; 164 deg. 0' W.). Cape Krusenstern consists of a series of marine beach ridges (and nearby hills) which contain evidence of nearly every major cultural period in Arctic prehistory and history. This area is very near the probable route taken by man's first crossing into North America and is still inhabited today. Due to land subsidence along the coast a unique stratigraphy has formed which allows a complete dating sequence in an area where few dates are available. Each ridge represents approximately a 200-year time span for a total of approximately 8,000 years. Criteria: (iii) Bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Ventana Cave, Arizona (32 deg. 25' N.; 112 deg. 15' W.). Ventana Cave offers a unique history of the hunter/gatherer cultural development and continuity. This site has been occupied continuously from 200 B.C. until the present. Excavations here solidified the stratigraphic sequence dates, and made a significant contribution to knowledge of the development of Hohokam culture in this area. Criteria: (iii) Bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Paleo-Indian

Lindenmeir Site, Colorado (40 deg. 55'; 105 deg. 10' W.). This site was one of the earliest Folsom sites to be excavated by archaeologists and was instrumental in establishing man's presence in North America at its current early date. The site consists of a kill site marked by numerous bison bones and a camp a short distance away. This is one of the few early man sites where both site types were found, and it gives a more complete picture of the early hunters' life and cultural adaptation. Criteria: (iii) Bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Hawaiian

Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park, Hawaii (19 deg. 25' N.; 155 deg. 55' W.). This area (formerly known as City of Refuge National Historical Park) includes sacred ground, where vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers were granted refuge from secular authority. Prehistoric housesites, royal fishponds, and spectacular shore scenery are features of the park. Criteria: (v) An outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

European Exploration and Colonial Settlement

La Fortaleza-San Juan National Historical Site, Puerto Rico (18 deg. 28' N.; 66 deg. 10' W.). Spanish defenses at San Juan guarded their sea lanes to the Caribbean; at this site they founded one of their earliest colonies in the Americas. La Fortaleza, the first fortification of San Juan (built 1533-40), has

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

been the residence of the island's governors since the 1620s. The massive masonry citadel of El Morro was begun in 1591. Criteria: (iv) An outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history; and (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

San Xavier Del Bac, Arizona (32 deg. 10' N.; 111 deg. 0' W.). One of the finest Spanish colonial churches in the United States, having a richly ornamented baroque interior. (Comparative national and international study will be necessary before the United States would consider nominating property representative of this important international development. For example, the California and Texas mission systems would be examined.) Criteria: (iv) An outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.

Savannah Historic District, Georgia. The first settlement in the English colony of Georgia, which was founded with philanthropic intent, Savannah has retained much of James Oglethorpe's original city plan and possesses many structures of architectural merit. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in town-planning; and (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events or with ideas of outstanding universal significance.

Architecture: Early United States

Monticello, Charlottesville, Virginia (38 deg. 0' N.; 78 deg. 30' W.). Thomas Jefferson, the third American President, was a popularizer of the Classic Revival architectural style. In Monticello, his mansion, he combined elements of Roman, Palladian, and 18th-century French design with features expressing his extraordinary personal inventiveness. Criteria: (i) A unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

University of Virginia Historic District, Charlottesville, Virginia (38 deg. 0' N.; 78 deg. 30' W.). Includes original classrooms and professors' quarters housed in pavilions aligned on both sides of an elongated terraced court, as well as the doomed Rotunda, a scaled-down version of the Pantheon which was the focal point of Thomas Jefferson's design. Jefferson envisioned a community of scholars living and studying in an architecturally unified complex of buildings. Criteria: (i) A unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Architecture: Modern U.S.

Consideration will be given to the nomination of a "thematic" Chicago School district, including some of the properties listed in this grouping.

Auditorium Building, Chicago, Illinois (41 deg. 51' 87 deg. 40' W.). Constructed in 1889, this building is one of the most important works by Chicago School architects Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan. Criteria: (i) A unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company Store, Chicago, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 40' W.). A commercial establishment designed by Louis Sullivan in an original and practical form, Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company was his last large commercial commission. An iron and steel framework supports the structure, which is most notable for its

elaborate ironwork ornament on the first and second floor facades. Sullivan's designs combine organic and geometric shapes in intricate and delicate patterns, in a type of ornament that is the hallmark of his work. The addition was by Daniel H. Burnham in 1904-6. Criteria: (i) A unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Leiter II Building, Chicago, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 40' W.). Constructed in 1889-91, this building is the masterwork of architect William Le Baron Jenny. One of the earliest surviving examples of the Chicago School curtain wall proto-skyscraper. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Marquette Building, Chicago, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 40' W.). Architects William Holabird and Martin Roche make their first decisive statement on a new concept in building—steel framing. Constructed 1893-4. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Reliance Building, Chicago, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 40' W.). This building (1890-5) by Daniel Burnham and John Root is a key monument of the "Chicago School." It has a steel framework and is covered with terra cotta sheathing except on the granite first floor. Windows form continuous bands and are "Chicago windows" large single, fixed panes of glass which fill an entire bay except for narrow, movable, double hung sash in the project bays. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Rookery Building, Chicago, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 40' W.). One of the last great masonry structures of the 19th century, designed by Daniel Burnham and John W. Root. Constructed in 1886-88, The Rookery is a transitional structure which presaged the modern steel frame office building. It combines skeletal cast-iron columns and spandrel beams supporting masonry with granite and brick and terra cotta. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

South Dearborn Street-Printing House Row North Historic District, Chicago, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 40' W.). This commercial district contains landmark structures in the development of skyscraper construction and some of the finest achievements of the "Chicago School" of architects: The Manhattan Building by William Le Baron Jenny, the first complete steel skeleton building, with wind bracing; the Daniel Burnham-designed Fisher Building, an early curtain-wall structure; the Old Colony Building by Holabird and Roche, using Corydon Purdy's wind bracing system; and the Monadnock Building, by Burnham and Root (north section) and Holabird and Roche (south section), one of the largest masonry bearing-wall structures ever built. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Prudential (Guaranty) Building, Buffalo, New York (42 deg. 50' N.; 78 deg. 50' W.). The last collaborative effort of Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan, the 13-story Prudential, constructed in 1895, is a triumph of early skyscraper design. It links two skyscraper periods and departs from the earlier commercial use of elaborate ornamentation in favor of an emphatically vertical appearance. Although appearing rectangular in shape, it is actually U-shaped due to light

corridors above the first floor. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Missouri (38 deg. 40' N.; 90 deg. 10' W.). Significant prototype of the modern office building, constructed in 1890-91. This building represents deliberate attempt to create an historical form expressive of the new mass of the multi-story office block. For Sullivan, the potential aesthetic quality of the tall building lay in its unusual height. To emphasize this height to the maximum degree, he devised a system of closely ranked, pier-like verticals that give the street elevations their forceful thrust. Criteria: (i) Represents a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Architecture: Wright School

A single, or thematic, nomination representative of this group will be considered.

Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 50' W.). Wright lived and practiced here, in the Shingle-style home he built for his family, during the "First Golden Age" of his long career. Constructed 1889-98. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Unity Temple, Oak Park, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 50' W.). Wright designed the Temple with a rooftop skylight, rather than a steeple. Constructed in 1906 of poured concrete, the Temple is basically a concrete cube with stark and largely unornamented interior walls. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Robie House, Chicago, Illinois (41 deg. 52' N.; 87 deg. 40' W.). This brick house, with its low horizontal emphasis, was designed by Wright in his "Prairie" style, utilizing an open plan focused on a large central chimney mass. He continued inside walls to the exterior to tie the surrounding landscape to the house. Constructed 1907-9. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Taliesin, Wisconsin (43 deg. 10' N.; 90 deg. 10' W.). The second great center of Wright's activity, this combination of home, workshop, laboratory, and retreat consists of several groupings of structures designed individually to suit their different uses. It is the summer home and studio of the Taliesin Fellowship. Criteria: (ii) Has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Fallingwater, Pennsylvania (39 deg. 55' N.; 90 deg. 25' W.). One of the most famous of Frank Lloyd Wright's designs, regarded by many as his masterwork. Criteria: (i) A unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius.

Engineering

Brooklyn Bridge, New York (40 deg. 42' N.; 73 deg. 57' W.). Built by John A. and Washington A. Roebling, the Brooklyn Bridge was one of the world's first wire cable suspension bridges. The technical problems faced in its construction were solved by solutions that established precedents in bridge building. The cables themselves are supported by two massive Gothic pylons, each with two pointed arches. The main span is 1595 feet. Criteria: (iv) An outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.

Eads Bridge, Illinois-St. Louis, Missouri (38 deg. 40' N.; 90 deg. 10' W.). The first major

bridge in the world in which steel was employed in the principal members. The secondary members and the tubes enveloping the steel staves forming the arch ribs are of wrought iron. Criteria: (iv) An outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.

Washington Monument, District of Columbia (38 deg. 52' N.; 77 deg. 02' W.). The hollow shaft, free of exterior decoration, is the tallest free-standing masonry structure in the world (555 feet). It commemorates the achievements of George Washington, first President of the United States. Criteria: (iv) An outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.

Science and Industry

McCormick Farm and Workshop, Virginia (37 deg. 40' N.; 79 deg. 35' W.). of the inventions that revolutionized agriculture during the first half of the 19th century, the mechanical reaper (1834), was probably the most important. The well-preserved farmhouse and workshop of Cyrus McCormick, its inventor, are included within this property. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

Original Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York (40 deg. 45' N.; 74 deg. 0' W.). From 1898 to 1967, America's largest industrial research laboratory, responsible for numerous contributions to pure science and pioneering work in telecommunications technology. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, New York (42 deg. 50' N.; 73 deg. 55' W.). A three-building complex recognized as the first industrial research facility in the United States. Since its construction in 1900, work at the laboratory has made many contributions to scientific knowledge, especially in the areas of physics and chemistry. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

Goddard Rocket Launching Site, Massachusetts (42 deg. 12' N.; 71 deg. 50' W.). At this site, on March 16, 1926, Dr. Robert H. Goddard launched the World's first liquid propellant rocket, an event that set the course for future developments in rocketry. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

Lowell Observatory, Arizona (35 deg. 12' N.; 111 deg. 40' W.). Astronomical research conducted at this observatory, founded by Dr. Percival Lowell, has greatly enhanced man's knowledge of the Universe. Most significant of the observatory's discoveries was the first observable evidence of the expanding universe, made by Dr. V. M. Slipher in 1912. The observatory is also noted for intensive studies of Mars, the discovery of Pluto, and research in zodiacal light and sunspot phenomena. The 24-inch Lowell refracting telescope, installed in 1896, is in operation in its original housing. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

Pupin Physics Laboratories, Columbia University, New York (40 deg. 45' N.; 73 deg. 58' W.). Enrico Fermi conducted his initial experiments on the fission of uranium in these laboratories. In addition, the uranium atom was split here on January 25, 1939, 10 days after the world's first splitting in Copenhagen. The cyclotron control room contains the table which held the instruments used on that night. The United States would consider nominating this site only if the Copenhagen location is no longer extant. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

Trinity site, New Mexico (33 deg. 45' N.; 106 deg. 25' W.). The world's first nuclear device

was exploded here in July 1945. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with an event of outstanding universal significance.

Humanitarian Endeavor and Social Reform

New Harmony Historic District, Indiana (38 deg. 08' N.; 87 deg. 55' W.). Founded by the Rappite religious sect in 1815, New Harmony was purchased in 1825 by British visionary and socialist reformer Robert Owen, who sought to alleviate evils spawned by the factory system. Some 35 structures from the Rappite-Harmonist period survive. This property will be compared to Owenite remains in the United Kingdom and to other communal societies in the U.S. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

Chapel Hall, Gallaudet College, District of Columbia. This large Gothic Revival structure (1867-70) is the earliest major building at the college, the only institution of higher learning specifically devoted to the education of the deaf. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events or ideas of outstanding universal significance.

Warm Springs Historic District, Georgia (32 deg. 50' N.; 84 deg. 40' W.). The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which grew out of the Warm Springs Foundation established by Franklin D. Roosevelt, became one of the leading charitable institutions of the 20th century. Warm Springs Hospital was the major international center for the treatment of infantile paralysis (polio); the research that led to the development of the preventive vaccines had its roots here. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

International Affairs

Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (Fur Seal Rookeries), Alaska (57 deg. 30' N.; 170 deg. 30' W.). Originally frequented by the native peoples of Alaska, these islands have lured Russian, British, French, Spanish, and American fur hunters since the 18th century. The seal herds have several times been threatened with extinction due to indiscriminate hunting, but a notable 1911 convention between the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia (USSR), and Japan has provided them with international protection and management. Today's flourishing herds illustrate the international application of conservation principles. Criteria: (vi) Directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

Statue of Liberty National Monument, New Jersey-New York (40 deg. 37' N.; 74 deg. 03' W.). French historian Edouard Laboulaye suggested the presentation of this statue to the United States, commemorating the alliance of France and the United States during the American Revolution. The copper colossus was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and erected according to plans by Gustave Eiffel. The national monument also includes Ellis Island, the depot through which many millions of immigrants and emigrants passed. Criteria: (iv) An outstanding example of type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history, and (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, 1996, this testimony on the Armenian Genocide was submitted to the House Committee on International Relations by Levon

Marashlian, Professor of History at Glendale Community College, California:

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to speak before you on an issue which is intimately tied to American History and directly related to the welfare of Turkey and to the success of the United States policy in a region of the world which is critically important economically and strategically.

In 1919, a political body called The National Congress of Turkey confirmed the overwhelming American evidence that the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire were victims of a mass destruction during World War I. The National Congress of Turkey declared that the "guilt" of the Turkish officials who "conceived and deliberately carried out this infernal policy of extermination and robbery is patent," those officials "rank among the greatest criminals of humanity."

The official Turkish gazette *Takvimi Vekayi* published the verdict of the post-war Ottoman trials of those officials. The Turkish court ruled that the intention of the Ottoman leaders was "the organization and execution" of the "crime of massacre."

German Ambassador Johann Bernstorff, whose country was allied with Turkey, wrote about "Armenia where the Turks have been systematically trying to exterminate the Christian population." Raphael Lemkin, who coined the word genocide in 1944, specifically cited the "genocide of the Armenians."

Those who today deny the Armenian Genocide are resorting to academically unsound revisionism, in order to prevent the moral act of remembering this crime against humanity. In the process, the deniers are doing a disservice to the majority of today's Turkish people. By keeping the wounds open with their stonewalling tactics, by making it necessary to have hearings like this, they force the Turkish people to continue wearing like an albatross the negative image earned by a circle of officials who ruled eight decades ago.

A consideration of House Con. Res. 47, which remembers "the genocide perpetrated by the governments of the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923," would provide a good opportunity to draw a distinction between the guilty and the innocent Turks, to remember also the Turks of decency who opposed their government's policy of inhumanity.

At a time today when so many people in our society too often shirk their individual responsibility to make personal choices based on principles and values, it is a good lesson for us to recall the years when American witnesses and Turkish civilians made the personal choice to resist a wrong and save human lives, when a few Turkish officials even chose to object, even though doing so could have endangered their own lives.

One was an Ottoman Senator, Ahmed Riza. In December 1915 he courageously condemned the policy to destroy and deport Turkey's two million Armenian citizens and expropriate their assets, which authorities were carrying out under the cover of a legislative fig leaf euphemistically called the Abandoned Properties Law.

"It is unlawful to designate" Armenian properties as abandoned, declared Senator Riza, because they did not leave their properties voluntarily. They were "forcibly" removed from their homes and exiled. "Now the government is selling" their possessions. "Nobody can sell my property if I am unwilling to sell it. This is atrocious. Grab my arm, eject me from my village, then sell my goods and properties? Such a thing can never be permissible. Neither the conscience of the Ottomans nor the law can allow it."

Mr. Chairman, during a debate on the Senate floor in February 1990, your colleague Robert Dole championed another resolution commemorating the Armenian Genocide (S.J. Res. 212), and declared, "it's finally time for us to do what is right. Right. We pride ourselves in America" for "doing what's right, not what's expedient."

In this case, doing what is right does not exact a big price. The frequently heard argument that a commemorative resolution will harm American-Turkish relations is not credible. It ignores the fact that the relationship is much more in Turkey's favor than America's. Not doing what is right, on the other hand, is tantamount to rejecting mountains of documents in our National Archives, testimonies that refute the denial arguments generated in Ankara and, most disturbingly, promoted in prestigious academic circles here in America.

This denial recently spurred over 100 prominent scholars and intellectuals, including Raul Hilberg, John Updike, Norman Mailer, Kurt Vonnegut, and Arthur Miller, to sign a petition denouncing the "intellectually and morally corrupt . . . manipulation of American institutions" and the "fraudulent scholarship supported by the Turkish government and carried out in American Universities."

A typical example of the powerful evidence in the US Archives is a cable to the State Department from Ambassador Henry Morgenthau: "Persecution of Armenians assuming unprecedented proportions. Reports from widely scattered districts indicate systematic attempts to uproot peaceful Armenian populations and through arbitrary arrests" and "terrible tortures," to implement "wholesale expulsions and deportations from one end of the Empire to the other," frequently accompanied by "rape, pillage, and murder, turning into massacre . . ."

And the persecutions continued even after World War I ended in 1918. "It was like an endless chain," reported Edith Woods, an American nurse, in 1922. "The children would often be dead before I had taken their names. Forty to fifty of the older women died each day. . . . Their mouths were masses of sores, and their teeth were dropping out. And their feet, those poor feet, bleeding feet. . . . Deportation is sure death—and a far more horrible death than massacre. Unless one sees these things it is difficult to believe that such monstrous cruelty and barbarity exist in the world."

Ms. Woods' testimony ripped to shreds the web of denial being woven by Turkish officials in the early 1920's. She also exposed the new atmosphere of insensitivity at the American Embassy in Istanbul which contradicted the overwhelming sentiment of American public opinion and the spirit of Congressional resolutions in favor of Armenians that were passed during those days. This American woman made the personal choice to speak up against the response at her own Embassy, a policy imposed by acting ambassador Admiral Mark Bristol, who, driven obsessively by commercial interests, was colluding in a cover-up crafted by Turkish authorities.

Allen Dulles, the State Department's Near East Division chief (and later CIA Director), found it hard to keep things under wraps as Bristol requested. "Confidentially the State Department is in a bind," Dulles cautioned in April 1922.

Our task would be simple if the reports of the atrocities could be declared untrue or even exaggerated but the evidence, alas, is irrefutable and the Secretary of State wants to avoid giving the impression that while the United States is willing to intervene actively to protect its commercial interests, it is not willing to move on behalf of the Christian minorities.

And the evidence mounted. In May 1922, four American relief workers, Major Forrest D. Yowell of Washington DC, Dr. Mark Ward of New York, Dr. Ruth Parmalee of Boston, and Isabel Harely of Rhode Island, were all expelled from their posts in Turkey because they too chose to do what is right, they protested the ongoing persecutions. Major Yowell said Armenians in his district were "in a state of virtual slavery," with "no rights in the courts."

Dr. Ward quoted Turkish officials. One Turk declared: "We have been too easy in the past. We shall do a thorough job this time." another remarked: "Why do you Americans waste your time and money on these filthy Greeks and Armenians? We always thought that Americans knew how to get their money's worth. Any Greeks and Armenians who don't die here are sure to die when we send them on to Bitlis, as we always choose the worst weather in order to get rid of them quicker."

Not all Turks were so cruel. A British diplomat reported that another American in Turkey, Herbert Gibbons, knew of prominent Turks who protested the "unparalleled inhumanity" but they were "beaten and sent away" for intervening. The Mayor of the Black Sea city of Trabzon had no sympathy with the government's policy and did what little he could. The Governor also opposed the "massacres and persecutions," but was powerless to stop it. His predecessor tried and was removed.

Gibbons thought the government's policy was "a calumny upon the good Turks, of whom there are many." Massacres never broke out spontaneously, since "Christians and Moslems ordinarily get along very well." The massacres were ordered, as part of a plan "to make Turkey truly Turkish."

Yet there are "humane and kind hearted Turks," Gibbons stressed, and there are "Mohammedans who fear God and who are shocked by the impious horrors of the extermination policy."

Revisionists today say in effect that Americans like Forrest Yowell, Mark Ward, Ruth Parmalee, Isabel Harely, Edith Woods, Herbert Gibbons, and Ambassador Henry Morgenthau were either liars or misguided.

Remembering the atrocities against the Armenians would show respect for those Americans who spoke up, and respect as well for Turks like Senator Riza who also chose to oppose the injustice. A recognition of the Armenian Genocide by the US Congress would be a step toward helping erase this important ally's image problem, which Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet described in 1951 as "this black stain on the forehead of the Turkish people."

Encouraging Turkey to face the facts of its history would help lift the cloud of controversy which haunted it for decades. It would help eliminate the deep roots of Armenian-Turkish enmity, paving the way to normalized relations, and it would give Armenia the sense of security many Armenians feel is necessary if they are to respond to Russia's regional policies with more independence and balance. The prospects for American commerce and regional stability would be strengthened by a recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

Acknowledging the Armenian Genocide also would show that Congress cannot condone the brazen contradiction of its own Archives and the dangerous corruption of America's academic institutions. It would send a strong signal to all deniers of genocide, especially to deniers of the Holocaust. Mr. Chairman, taking a stand against the denial of the Armenian Genocide would be entirely consistent with the successful resolution "Deploing Holocaust Deniers" which you so wisely introduced last December, in

which you too did what is right, by calling denial efforts "malicious." Such language is applicable to the denial of the Armenian Genocide as well.

Mr. Chairman, when weighing the merits of the arguments on both sides of this issue, it would be useful to keep in mind a letter sent to Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes in 1924 by Admiral Bristol, a man who was called "very pro-Turk" by Joseph Clark Grew, Washington's first Ambassador to Ankara. Even the pro-Turk Admiral acknowledged "the cruelties practiced upon the Armenians by Turks acting under official orders, and in pursuance of a deliberate official policy." For that policy, wrote Admiral Bristol, "there can be no adequate excuse."

MONETARY POLICY

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, a world-wide financial crisis is now upon us.

For 2 years, I have called attention to this predictable event hoping the Congress would deal with it in a serious manner.

Although many countries are now suffering more than the United States, in time, I am sure our problems will become much greater.

A world-wide system of fiat money is the root of the crisis. The post-World War II Bretton Woods gold-exchange system was seriously flawed, and free market economists from the start predicted its demise. Twenty-seven years later, on August 15, 1971, it ended with a bang ushering in its turbulent and commodity-driven inflation of the 1970's.

Now, after another 27 years, we are seeing the end of the post-Bretton Woods floating rate system with another bang as the financial asset inflation of the 1980's and 1990's collapses. A new system is now required.

Just as the Bretton Woods system was never repaired due to its flaws, so too will it be impossible to rebuild the floating rate system of the past 27 years. The sooner we admit to its total failure, and start planning for sound money, the better.

We must understand the serious flaw in the current system that is playing havoc with world markets. When license is given to central banks to inflate (debase) a currency, they eventually do so. Politicians love the central bank's role as lender of last resort and their power to monetize the steady stream of public debt generated by the largesse that guarantees the politician's reelection.

The constitutional or credit restraint of a commodity standard of money offers stability and non-inflationary growth but does not accommodate the special interests that demand benefits bigger and faster than normal markets permit. The only problem is the financial havoc that results when the unsound system is forced into a major correction which are inherent to all fiat systems.

That is what we are witnessing today. The world-wide fragile financial system is now collapsing and tragically the only cry is for more credit inflation because the cause of our dilemma is not understood. Attempts at credit stimulation with interest rates below 1 percent is doing nothing for Japan's economy and for good reasons. It is the wrong treatment for the wrong diagnosis.

If the problem were merely that there were not enough money, then money creation alone could make us all millionaires and no one would have to work. But increasing the money supply does not increase wealth. Only work and savings do that. The deception comes because, for a while for the luck few, benefits are received when government inflate the currency and pass it out for political reasons.

But in time—and that time is now—it comes to an end. Even the beneficiaries suffer the inevitable consequences of a philosophy that teaches wealth comes from money creation and that central banks are acceptable central economic planners—even in countries such as the United States where many pay lip service to free markets and free trade.

The tragedy in the end is far more damaging to the innocent than any benefit that was supposed to be delivered to the people as a whole. There is no justifiable trade-off. The costs far exceed the benefits. In addition, the economic chaos leads too frequently to a loss of personal liberty.

A program to prevent this from happening is necessary.

First, the Federal Reserve should be denied the power to fix interest rates and buy government debt. It should not be central economic planner through manipulation of money and credit.

Second, Congress should legalize the Constitutional principle that gold and silver be legal tender by prohibiting sales and capital gains taxes from being placed on all American legal tender coins.

Third, we must abandon the tradition of bailing out bad debtors, foreign and domestic. No International Monetary Fund and related institution funding to prop up bankrupt countries, and no Federal Reserve-orchestrated bailouts such as Long Term Capital Management LP. Liquidation of bad debt and investments must be permitted.

Fourth, policy elsewhere must conform to free markets and free trade. Taxes, as well as government spending, should be lowered. Regulations should be greatly reduced, and all voluntary economic transactions in hiring practices should be permitted. No control on wages and prices should be imposed.

Following a policy of this sort could quickly restore growth and stability to any failing economy and soften the blow for all those about to experience the connections that have been put in place by previous years of mischief, mismanagement and monetary inflation.

Short of a free market, sound money approach will guarantee a sustained attack on personal liberty as governments grow more authoritarian and militaristic.

IN HONOR OF FENN COLLEGE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Cleveland State University's Fenn College on its 75th anniversary. With its Cooperative Education program, this institution has provided its students with an exceptional education.

Founded in 1923, Fenn College began an ambitious mission to make quality education

affordable for any student who wanted to attend college. The College's academic core of the School of Art and Sciences, the School of Business Administration and the School of Engineering evolved into Cleveland State University in 1965.

Despite the change, Fenn College and its Cooperative Education program have remained a staple of the University. One of the first in the nation, the program partners with area corporations to help students gain work experience in their chosen fields and become valuable employees upon graduation. Students conclude their education prepared and willing to enter the competitive marketplace.

Today, Cleveland State University continues the Fenn tradition of excellence. Fenn and Cleveland State graduates create the solutions that drive business, industry, culture, and academics, throughout Northeast Ohio, our nation and the world.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in commemorating the 75th anniversary of Fenn College. This fine institution has opened its doors to many young minds, educating them in preparation for their future.

STATEMENT OF CONGRATULATING SERGEANT VINCENT FARRI OF THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to stand this day to congratulate and recognize the achievements of a dear friend and confidant. His demeanor, attitude and efforts make a positive difference in the lives of all national legislators and American citizens from around the country.

Vincent Farri was promoted on September 30, 1998 to the rank of Sergeant in the United States Capitol police force. This recognition was rightfully bestowed after 10½ years of diligent service on behalf of the public at large. I have known "Vinnie" since I arrived here in Washington, D.C. in 1992 and can attest to his fortitude, honesty, and integrity in the line of duty. Vincent Farri possesses the heart of a giant. He has earned the respect and admiration of all who know him. I was privileged to share his excitement when I learned last month that he had gotten his stripes.

Sergeant Farri also excels in his responsibilities outside his professional life. He has been happily married for 6½ years to his wife Christina. Together they have one child—"one so far" as Vinnie puts it—a beautiful young son, Richard, born March 15, 1997.

Vincent Farri represents all that is good in American society. Please join me in congratulating and applauding the achievements of this great Sergeant, friend, husband, and father.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LOUIS REDDING, ESQ.

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of Louis Redding, Esq., a

pioneer of the civil rights movement who died earlier this month at the age of 96. Louis Redding's legal efforts changed the very fabric of our society. He played a key role in the historic Brown versus Board of Education case, which held that the underlying principle behind racial segregation, separate but equal, was unconstitutional.

Louis Redding's life had a particularly profound impact in Delaware. After graduating from Brown University and Harvard Law School, Louis Redding was admitted to the Delaware Bar in 1929 as the State's first black lawyer. Despite tremendous hatred and numerous death threats, he went on to integrate the University of Delaware. In 1961, Redding won a U.S. Supreme Court case that ended segregation at Wilmington's Eagle Coffee Shoppe.

Historians debate among themselves whether history is made by courageous individuals or broader social forces. I believe underlying social forces create opportunities for courageous individuals to seize. There is no doubt that Louis Redding was one of those rare individuals who clung to his principles and carried Delaware on his shoulders to a new level of social understanding and mutual respect.

Delaware and the nation are without Louis Redding today, but the memories of his strong leadership, moral courage, integrity, and devotion to the equality of mankind will live on in our hearts and be an example to follow.

UKRAINE'S FAMINE

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, for many Americans, the years of 1932 and 1933 conjure up memories of depression, bank failures, "Hoovervilles" and unemployment lines. This was the reality our nation faced as we were challenged by the greatest financial crisis in our history.

We know that we were not alone in our suffering throughout the 1930s. The economies of Western Europe collapsed as well, sending Europe down the slippery slope toward totalitarianism, genocide and war.

However, what is often not discussed when we endeavor to recall the era leading to World War II is the great hardship visited on the people of Ukraine by the Soviet government.

Our great depression is often called the greatest crisis of modern capitalism.

The famine of the 1930s in Ukraine has been called the first great tragedy of modern absolutism.

I have learned of this tragedy from people in my district who remember this terrible event. They are the descendants of Ukrainian immigrants to Chicago, people who lost relatives under the oppression of Joseph Stalin.

They remember the stories their parents told of the great famine just as many Americans remember the stories their parents told about the great depression.

What is important then is that we not forget. In 1929, Joseph Stalin devised a plan to force industrialization on the people of Ukraine.

He attempted to strip the land from the peasants of Ukraine to terminate their agrarian lifestyles and traditional values.

Yet the people of Ukraine resisted. They had been bound to the land, the fertile ground of Ukraine, for generations and they were not prepared to cede their way of life to toil in factories building Stalin's army.

So they fought the usurpation of their property the only way they knew how. They refused to leave it.

Stalin would not let this pass. He intended to crush the Ukrainian people into subservience. Not with direct violence but with a tactic just as deadly—starvation.

Stalin cut off the farmers from grain to seed their farms, from water, from their markets and thus from subsistence.

Between 1931 and 1933, the grip of famine spread throughout the Ukraine. Fields were over harvested. Food became scarce.

By its end, more than seven million people would perish in Ukraine due to hunger. This event stands as an unprecedented catastrophe, claiming the lives of nearly one-fourth of Ukraine's people.

Sadly, as the full details of the famine became known in the West, little action was taken to condemn Stalin's government for this crime. Our attention was fixed on our own financial circumstances as we overlooked the tragic famine in Ukraine.

This year is the 65 anniversary of the end of the great famine in Ukraine. The Ukrainian-American community in Chicago and throughout the nation have spent this year solemnly commemorating this unfortunate event. I join them in doing so.

I believe that we must forever remember this tragedy and teach our children of it.

We must do so in order to ensure that humanity never again endeavors to conceive another tragedy of this kind. This famine was of man's doing, a punishment for intransigence in the face of oppression. It did not have to happen. Nature had no part in this matter. Cruelty lies at its root.

So today, I ask my colleagues to remember Ukraine's famine by supporting H. Con. Res. 295. This resolution commemorates the "Ukrainian Famine Days of Remembrance" and recommit all of us to fight totalitarianism in all its forms so as to prevent future tragedies of this nature.

A TRIBUTE TO GILBERT CORTEZ

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an entrepreneur who operates a successful restaurant in the Central Valley. Gilbert Cortez of Tulare County was recently recognized for his achievement by the Central Valley Chapter of the California Restaurant Association at its third annual Diamond Cuisine Awards Banquet.

Gilbert Cortez has owned and operated his family's restaurant in Visalia, California, Las Palmas, since 1965. In the 33 years he has been in operation, Mr. Cortez has developed his business into a highly successful restaurant with excellent service both to its customers and the local community.

Mr. Cortez has received the California Restaurant Association's Lifetime Achievement Award. In addition to his many years of suc-

cess with Las Palmas, Mr. Cortez has also contributed generously to many causes in the community such as the Good News Center.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating this businessman for his remarkable achievements and in recognition of his service to the community.

A TRIBUTE TO LEONARD AND AUDREY PACK

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Leonard and Audrey Pack.

I have known Mr. Pack and his family my entire life. Mr. Pack is truly a self-made man. He spent his teenage years working in a local textile mill, learning the textile business inside and out. His hard work and dedication resulted in his becoming one of the mill's most valued managers. Even after retirement, he started a smaller textile operation, where he continues to put in a full day's work.

Mr. Pack represents the ideal American dream. Anything is possible if you work hard and stay committed to your goals.

Mr. Pack's success in his profession was due in no small part to his commitment to his family. With his wife Audrey, the Packs raised a daughter, Patty, who raised two children of her own, Sherry and Rocky, with her husband, Bob Sclar, before she succumbed to cancer.

To honor his late wife, Audrey, and her love of books and dedication to the local library, Leonard Pack funded the exterior renovation of the existing public library. Redicated as the Audrey Pack Library, it was patterned after the Spring City Depot, another historic landmark in Spring City, our hometown.

In 1940, Mrs. Pack and a group of ladies in Spring City organized a chapter of the business and Professional Women's Club. The newly formed club decided to sponsor a library and Mrs. Pack agreed to act as librarian. The library of 75–100 books was housed in her small retail shop from 1940 to 1956, when it was moved to the city hall building.

Mr. Pack's generosity is a testament to his love for his family and the community in which he has lived for over eighty years. Having known Mr. Pack all of my life, it comes as no surprise that he would make such a statement in the way he did. A simple gesture from a self-made man with little fanfare but a lasting memorial.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2431, the Freedom from Religious Persecution Act of 1998. Essentially, this bill is an effort to protect one of the most sacred rights that human beings can enjoy, the right to seek out and worship the divine as they may deem fit.

All over the world, nations, sovereign powers and totalitarian groups are restricting the religious freedom of others. From Christians to Jews to Muslims to Bahai's, religious persecution, as we stand on the brink of the next millennium, is as widespread as ever. So, in response to this crisis, this bill establishes a new office in the State Department to monitor religious persecution overseas called the Office of Religious Persecution Monitoring, directs U.S. sanctions against countries and individuals determined to have engaged in religious persecution and ensures that our foreign service officers are trained in the bringing relief to refugees and persons seeking asylum.

As our history teaches us, many of the founders of this great nation crossed the imposing gulf of the Atlantic Ocean in order to preserve the sanctity of their personal religious choices. Without reservation, they flatly refused to let others dictate for them who they could worship and how that worship should be conducted. Instead of bowing to the suppression of their beliefs, these brave pioneers of a new and enlightened sense of public governance, chose to protect their freedom above all. Well over two centuries later, this same struggle is being fought again by literally millions of people around the globe who simply refuse to betray their most sacred beliefs about God.

In Sudan, in particular, this struggle has taken on genocidically proportions. Some reports estimate that well over one million people have been killed by the Sudanese government, both Christians and Muslims, fighting to preserve their most fundamental religious beliefs. In China, millions of "house church" Christians are forced to worship in absolute secrecy in order to prevent the government from interfering in the practice of their worship. In Tibet, Buddhists have been brutalized, their religious leaders jailed, and their most holy of worship places completely desecrated. In Iran, practicing Bahai's have been met with a rash of sudden executions. We have also learned about the violent terrorism against Christians in both Pakistan and Egypt, while the government of these nations have simply stood back and watched. So now that we know what is happening around us, what are we going to do about these on-going travesties of justice?

For me, the answer is as simple as this, we must take a stand on these important issues of principle. This bill, in my opinion, is a workable solution to these growing threats to religious freedom surging abroad. First of all, the bill does not exclude any religious groups from its protections. Whether you are Christian, Jew, Muslim, Hindu or something else, if you are persecuted because of your religious beliefs, this bill and its provisions will protect you. Furthermore, this bill is in no way mutually exclusive to any protections that may exist in current law for any other persecuted group. If you are persecuted for race, national origin, political affiliation or some other defining characteristic of personhood, existing federal law still addresses these concerns. Religion, I believe, because of the many on-going tragedies of persecution, terrorism and violence that I listed above, definitely deserves some form of special consideration and treatment. Thus, the necessity of creating a new federal sub-agency to be responsible for this volatile issue.

The newly created Office of Religious Persecution Monitoring in the State Department will be headed by a Director appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This

director should be recognized as an expert in the area of religious persecution and is barred specifically by the language of the bill, from holding any other federal position while serving in this capacity. More importantly though, this office is empowered by the bill to make findings of fact on any potential violations as discovered by the State Department and submit these findings to the Secretary (of State) and President with recommendations for action. Additionally, the office will create and issue an "Annual Report on Religions Persecution" that can be used by this Congress and other policy-makers to ensure that no oppression go un-noticed. This bill, in sum, is a powerful statement to nations of the world, that we will not countenance the rampant disregard of our fellow man's unalienable rights.

As for the bill's remaining provisions, in regard to the sanctions against aid given to countries that violate the religious freedom of their citizens; we should not, we must not, and we can not sit back and enrich governments that either conduct or condone the persecution of citizens on the basis of their religious beliefs. In all of our policy decisions, we need to show our displeasure with this kind of heinous conduct. This bill mandates that the President of the United States take action against all countries that engage in violations of religious freedom. It offers the President a list of options from which to choose an appropriate response, ranging from diplomatic protest to economic sanctions. That flexibility is important because it allows us to tailor our action so that more innocents are not hurt because of our mandated retaliation. Finally and importantly, this bill causes the creation of a structured asylum program for religious refugees a noble objective which is long overdue.

Millions of persecuted people around the world are waiting for this bill. I hope that we can send it to them unanimously.

CELEBRATING THE FRESNO BUSINESS COUNCIL'S 5TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today to congratulate the Fresno Business Council on the occasion of its fifth Anniversary. This dedicated group of community leaders plays an important role in the community.

The Fresno Business Council began with just seven members, pulled together by president Bob Carter, who set out to discuss the problems facing the community and what they could do to help. They began to organize and focus their efforts to assist the public sector in addressing the challenges faced by Fresno County. The Council currently has 125 members, each of whom is selected from the highest level of local executives in business or major institutions in the public sector.

The Council operates four standing committees: Crime, Jobs and Economic Development, Education and Public Policy and Government Relations.

As part of their work, Crime Committee members have assisted the Fresno Police Department in getting past political barriers to implement policies involving real property and

burglar alarms. Through analysis and advocacy the Council provided merit-based arguments convincing the Fresno Bee not to pander to the public. In the coming year the focus of the council will be on consolidation of policing services whenever an improvement in efficiency or effectiveness can be demonstrated.

The Jobs and Economic Development Committee has a number of leaders, each putting their own mark on the agenda. Under its first chairman, Roger Flynn, the committee helped to create the one stop permitting center and began an incubator project. With Rich Olsson as chairman, the committee began exploration of permitting issues and training dollars. Current chairman Claude Laval has recently taken over the committee and they are now focused on regional strategic planning and collaboration among organizations.

The Education Committee has approached education in both comprehensive and specific ways. Committee members helped pass the Fresno Unified and Clovis Unified school bond measures, and sponsors Commission on the Future of Education in Fresno County with the County Office of Education. The Commission is studying all the aspects of how education is delivered in Fresno County.

The fourth standing committee is the Public Policy and Governmental Relations committee. It is through public and private partnerships that the Council implements its Agenda. The committee has hosted numerous meetings with elected officials to increase communication and build relationships.

Mr. Speaker I rise today to pay tribute to the Fresno Business Council in celebration of its fifth Anniversary. This group of leaders has done great things for the community. I urge all my colleagues to join me in wishing the Fresno Business Council many years of continued success.

EDUCATION DEBATE

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to express my thoughts on the education debate that has consumed much of this Congress in recent days. For all the sound and fury generated by the argument over education, the truth is that the difference between the congressional leadership and the administration are not that significant; both wish to strengthen the unconstitutional system of centralized education. I trust I need not go into the flaws with President Clinton's command-and-control approach to education. However, this Congress has failed to present a true, constitutional alternative to President Clinton's proposals to further nationalize education.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the experiment in centralized control of education has failed. Even data from the National Assessment of Education Progress [NAEP] shows that students in States where control over education is decentralized score approximately 10 percentage points higher on NAEP's tests in math and reading than students from States with highly-centralized education systems. Clearly, the drafters of the Constitution knew what they were doing when they forbade the Federal Government from meddling in education.

American children deserve nothing less than the best educational opportunities, not warmed-over versions of the disastrous educational policies of the past. That is why I introduced H.R. 1816, the Family Education Freedom Act. This bill would give parents an inflation-adjusted \$3,000 per annum tax credit, per child for educational expenses. The credit applies to those in public, private, parochial, or home schooling.

This bill is the largest tax credit for education in the history of our great Republic and it returns the fundamental principal of a truly free economy to America's education system: what the great economist Ludwig von Mises called "consumer sovereignty." Consumer sovereignty simply means consumers decide who succeeds or fails in the market. Businesses that best satisfy consumer demand will be the most successful. Consumer sovereignty is the means by which the free market maximizes human happiness.

Currently, consumers are less than sovereign in the education "market." Funding decisions are increasingly controlled by the Federal Government. Because "he who pays the piper calls the tune," public, and even private schools, are paying greater attention to the dictates of Federal "educrats" while ignoring the wishes of the parents to an ever-greater degree. As such, the lack of consumer sovereignty in education is destroying parental control of education and replacing it with State control. Restoring parental control is the key to improving education.

Of course I applaud all efforts which move in this direction. the Gingrich/Coverdell education tax cut, The Granger/Dunn bill, and, yes, President Clinton's college tax credits are good first steps in the direction I advocate. However, Congress must act boldly, we can ill afford to waste another year without a revolutionary change in our policy. I believe my bill sparks this revolution and I am disappointed that the leadership of this Congress chose to ignore this fundamental reform and instead focused on reauthorizing great society programs, creating new Federal education programs (such as those contained in the Reading Excellence Act and the four new Federal programs created by the Higher Education Act), and promoting the pseudo-federalism of block grants.

One area where this Congress was successful in fighting for a constitutional education policy was in resisting President Clinton's drive for national testing. I do wish to express my support for the provisions banning the development of national testing and thank Mr. GOODLING for his leadership in this struggle. However, I wish this provision did no come at the price of \$1.1 billion in new Federal spending. In addition, I note that this Congress is taking several steps toward creating a national curriculum, particularly through the Reading Excellence Act, which dictates teaching methodologies to every classroom in the Nation and creates a Federal definition of reading, thus making compliance with Federal standards the goal of education.

So, even when Congress resists one proposal to further nationalize education, it supports another form of nationalization. Some Members will claim they are resisting nationalization and even standing up for the 10th amendment by fighting to spend billions of taxpayer dollars on block grants. These Members say that the expenditure levels do not matter,

it is the way the money that is spent which is important. Contrary to the view of these well-meaning but misguided members, the amount of taxpayer dollars spent on Federal education programs do matter.

First of all, the Federal Government lacks constitutional authority to redistribute monies between States and taxpayers for the purpose of education, regardless of whether the monies are redistributed through Federal programs or through grants. There is no "block grant exception" to the principles of federalism embodied in the U.S. Constitution.

Furthermore, the Federal Government's power to treat State governments as their administrative subordinates stems from an abuse of Congress' taxing-and-spending power. Submitting to Federal control is the only way State and local officials can recapture any part of the monies of the Federal Government has illegitimately taken from a State's citizens. Of course, this is also the only way State officials can tax citizens of other States to support their education programs. It is the rare official who can afford not to bow to Federal dictates in exchange for Federal funding!

As long as the Federal Government controls education dollars, States and local schools will obey Federal mandates; the core problem is not that Federal monies are given with the inevitable strings attached, the real problem is the existence of Federal taxation and funding.

Since Federal spending is the root of Federal control, by increasing Federal spending this Congress is laying the groundwork for future Congresses to fasten more and more mandates on the States. Because State and even local officials, not Federal bureaucrats, will be carrying out these mandates, this system could complete the transformation of the State governments into mere agents of the Federal Government.

Congress has used block grants to avoid addressing philosophical and constitutional questions of the role of the Federal and State governments by means of adjustments in management in the name of devolution. Devolution is said to return to State's rights by decentralizing the management of Federal programs. This is a new 1990's definition of the original concept of federalism and is a poor substitute for the original, constitutional definition of federalism.

While it is true that lower levels of intervention are not as bad as micro-management at the Federal level, Congress' constitutional and moral responsibility is not to make the Federal education bureaucracy "less bad." Rather, we must act now to put parents back in charge of education and thus make American education once again the envy of the world.

Hopefully the next Congress will be more reverent toward their duty to the U.S. Constitution and America's children. The price of Congress' failure to return to the Constitution in the area of education will be paid by the next generation of American children. In short, we cannot afford to continue on the policy road we have been going down. The cost of inaction to our future generations is simply too great.

IN HONOR OF THE PIONEER TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Pioneer Abstinence Association of the Sacred Heart. Pioneers promote a pure and Christian way of life through temperance and virtue.

Founded in 1898 in Dublin, Ireland, the Pioneer Total Abstinence Association of the Sacred Heart was created to encourage a pristine lifestyle among its members, while striving to preserve tradition and uphold membership obligations. Each member of the PTAA belongs to one of the four membership categories, each with their own distinct emblem pin and membership certificate.

Much of the membership in the PTAA is centered around the youth of the world. Each phase of the youth membership, which is divided into three categories, is designed to teach young members how to live a pure and Christian life. The Juvenile Pioneer (age 9–12 years), Junior Pioneer (age 12–15 years) and the Young Pioneer (Age 15 and upwards) pledge never to abuse drugs and prepare themselves to become permanent Pioneers. Permanent Pioneers act as mentors to the youth, pledge to abstain from alcohol for life, and must complete one year of total abstinence. In addition to their membership obligations, permanent Pioneers dedicate themselves to enhancing and strengthening the youth of the world as well as supporting victims of drug and alcohol abuse.

Today, the PTAA has over 500,000 Pioneers in the United States and around the world. Structured on spirituality, leisure, education and training, youth, centenary and finance, the Pioneers have managed to maintain a strong tradition throughout history and they continue to spread their membership around the globe.

My fellow colleagues, join me in honoring the Pioneer Total Abstinence Association of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, an organization that has lifted spirits, restored faith and purified lives all over the world.

TRIBUTE TO ROGER HAGERTY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of a gentleman who embodies the virtue of service above self. He is a role model and example to his friends and peers throughout his community of Grand Junction, Colorado.

Roger Hagerty, a long-time resident of Grand Junction, received the Volunteer of the Year Award for 1997 by the Colorado Division of the American Cancer Society. This honor was given in recognition of his extraordinary efforts in the fight against cancer. He exemplifies the word volunteer. Roger Hagerty frequently visits with patients and inspires them with his own personal battle with cancer. He

labors as a Resource Information and Guidance Counselor at the local American Cancer Society office three afternoons per week. Mr. Hagerty also serves as Chairman of the Legacy and Planned Giving Program, conducting several seminars each year. Furthermore, he has been chosen to lead still other endeavors such as the jail and Bail program and the organization's annual Golf Tournament Fund Raiser in Grand Junction. Finally, Mr. Hagerty serves as an advocate and speaker on television and radio promoting the American Cancer Society's programs.

Roger Hagerty is the embodiment of American patriotism. He is responsible for the local Veteran's Day parades and remarkably, Mr. Hagerty still fits into his 35 year-old military uniform. He is also politically active in and around the community. Besides serving as Treasurer for the local Sheriff's campaign, he also regularly participates in raising money for various local organizations. Friends and family claim that the Hagerty's home telephone never stops ringing as they work to help others.

In addition to his volunteer activities with the American Cancer Society and other organizations, Roger Hagerty assists his wife Eva, also a cancer survivor, who is the honored coordinator for the Reach To Recovery program. This effort specifically targets breast cancer patients by advocating for regular health checkups. Mrs. Hagerty also works tirelessly on behalf of others, and is often found actively participating in community health fairs and screenings.

I ask my colleagues today to join me in commending Roger Hagerty for his integrity and dedication in the service of others. His selfless acts have indeed made a difference to many, and serve as an excellent example of what is best in our society. His work has been invaluable to the Grand Junction community. I wish him and his family continued health and success in the future.

AMENDING OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 3972, a bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Interior Secretary from charging state and local government agencies for certain uses of the sand, gravel, and shell resources of the outer continental shelf.

For too long, Congress has treated outer continental sand resources differently than other minerals under federal control. While land-based oil and gas royalties are shared with states and off-shore oil and gas royalties are shared with state critical habitat land acquisition programs, royalties from off-shore sand resources are not shared with the states. In fact, coastal states are taxed for using these resources, which adds to the already expensive task of beach restoration. This bill is a compromise. It does not ask the federal government to share royalties from the sale of sand and gravel. Instead, it treats state and local governments the same as the federal

government treats itself by exempting them from burden of the sand tax.

In addition to the fairness this restores to the coastal states dependent on sand resources to replenish their beaches, this bill enhances environmental protections in our coastal waters. Under the current system, states are not charged for sand mined within three miles of their shores. This creates an incentive to find sand resources within the three mile zone. However, years of industrialization has made some sand unfit for beach restoration use. Furthermore, fragile aquatic ecosystems can be disrupted if sand is removed from these critical areas. Although state environmental agencies are careful to study the environmental impact of their shore protection operations, financial interests and the need for environmental protection are sure to clash in the long run. This bill will give state environmental protection agencies a broader tax-free area to find suitable sand deposits for much needed shore protection projects, while maintaining the health of fragile ecosystems.

Last year, Virginia Beach had to pay over \$200,000 in taxes for 1.1 million cubic yards of sand from the outer continental shelf. In fact, because they could not afford the increased cost, they had to scale back the shore protection project. This project will now have a shorter useful life and will require the local government to replace the project earlier than planned at a much higher cost. In the past, before the sand tax was imposed in 1997, environmental officials in my state of Delaware authorized mining of sand beyond the three mile zone. It is only a matter of time before environmental concerns will force them back to the outer continental shelf. Without this bill, Rehoboth Beach, Dewey Beach, Bethany Beach, Lewes Beach, and Broadkill Beach shore protection projects will all have to be scaled back to accommodate the federal government's sand tax.

The federal government does not charge its own agencies for using outer continental sand and royalties for other mineral resources are shared with the states. At the very least, we should agree not to charge state and local governments a tax for using outer continental sand and gravel. Vote for this bill. It is a vote for fairness to the states and sound environmental policy.

OMNIBUS VETERANS BILL

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Veterans Programs Enhancement Act of 1998. I commend Chairman STUMP and Ranking Member EVANS for their tireless effort in producing this important legislation.

I also compliment the staff of both the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees. Their hard work and dedication to our veterans has made this legislation possible.

People outside of this building are often unaware of the vital role staff play in the legislative process. They should not be. Our veterans should know how hard the veterans committee staff works for them each day. I hold this bill up as testament to their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, for much of this year I was not sure what this Congress would be able to accomplish on behalf of our nation's veterans.

I would venture to say that this Congress's record on veterans issues has been mediocre at best. Funding for veterans health care was cut again, medicare subvention was not achieved and veterans benefits were slashed to fund highway construction.

But in the end, with the passage of this legislation, we will be able to point to some notable achievements on veterans issues this year.

With this bill, we establish a precedent for the presumptive treatment and compensation of Persian Gulf War veterans.

I have long felt that we must give our Gulf War veterans the benefit of the doubt when it comes to health care and service connection. This bill helps us reach this goal that I have long called for.

In addition, this legislation helps prepare us to provide quality treatment for the veterans of future conflicts.

We were unprepared for the aftermath of the Gulf War.

However, by establishing a National Center for the Study of War-Related Illnesses, this bill helps prepare our veterans health system for the aftermath of future conflicts.

This bill also extends the VA's authority to treat the medical problems afflicting Gulf War veterans until 2001. We know we are not through dealing with the health problems confronting Gulf War veterans and I am pleased to see this fact recognized in this legislation.

The VA's sexual trauma treatment program, a program that I have advocated for throughout this session, is also reauthorized by this bill. During the past two years, the reality of sexual abuse and harassment of women in the military has come to light. It is only right that we maintain the VA's capacity to offer the victims of these crimes the treatment they need and deserve.

In addition, I am also pleased by this bill's provisions regarding educational opportunities, housing and medical construction at veterans hospitals. The reforms contained here are necessary and well-intentioned and should contribute to the welfare of veterans throughout America.

I am proud to support this bipartisan bill. And I urge my colleagues in the House to support this legislation as well.

A TRIBUTE TO MEARLE HEITZMAN

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an entrepreneur who operates a successful restaurant in the Central Valley. Mearle Heitzman of Tulare County was recently recognized for his achievements by the Central Valley Chapter of the California Restaurant Association at its third annual Diamond Cuisine Awards Banquet.

Mearle Heitzman, originally from Utah, has managed several local restaurant establishments in the Central Valley since 1948. Mr. Heitzman has been honored by the California Restaurant Association as an inductee into its Hall of Fame.

Since 1960, Mr. Heitzman has owned and operate Mearle's College Drive-In Restaurant across from the College of The Sequoias in Visalia, California. With his relentless penchant for hard work, Mr. Heitzman has turned his restaurant into a highly successful and well-known fixture, in the Central Valley. President Richard Nixon is among the various celebrities to have visited Mearle's College Drive-In Restaurant.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating this businessman for his remarkable achievements and in recognition of his service to the community.

TRIBUTE TO GORDON W. "RED" LARSEN BY HIS WIFE

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, please enter into the RECORD today the enclosed material written by Mrs. Betty Larsen and sent to me by Mrs. June Griffin of Dayton, Tennessee.

Gordon W. "Red" Larsen was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on September 13, 1927 to George Oliver and Marguerite Hochslander Larsen. He spent part of his childhood in Somerville, South Carolina. His great-grandfather, whom he knew while a child, was a shipwright, which may have had some influence on his choice of the Navy for his military service.

His parents separated and his mother took Red and his two older brothers, Herman and George, to New York City. Red spent his teen years in what was known as "Hell's Kitchen" and became a big city street-wise. This area has since been torn down and replaced with what we know today as Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

Red enlisted in the Navy near the end of World War II. He worked in communications as a signalman, worked for some time as a submariner, and was trained in underwater demolition. He eventually gained the rank of CPO. He was in the Navy for 13 years, traveling to many different places throughout the world, and also saw service in the Korean War.

In the early 1970's, Red became concerned with the legitimacy of several aspects of our Government's actions, especially pertaining to the Federal income tax. He spent considerable time and effort studying, researching and talking with various sources. He also assisted several persons with tax difficulties. One of the results of his studies was an 83-page book, written in the late 1980's, *Slavery, American Style*. The book discusses in some detail the unconstitutional nature of our current income tax system.

Another interest was our individual rights and freedoms as American citizens, including property rights. Red also made a significant contribution to several communities in demonstrating the unconstitutionality of zoning laws.

In 1944, Red moved to Tennessee for its warmer weather and excellent State constitution. The first article in the Tennessee State Constitution is its Bill of Rights. He continued his studies and contacts with other patriots, and was starting to publish a series of newsletters entitled "Truth Bird Reports." Only one

report had been published at the time of his death on July 7, 1998.

A memorial library which will contain many of Red's books and papers will be established in Altamont, New York, at the home of a long time friend.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING MURDER OF MATTHEW SHEPARD

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to say that this Nation and the United States Congress cannot tolerate intolerance. Earlier this week, on October 15, Matthew Shepard, a gay University of Wyoming student who was pistol-whipped and lashed to a fence post in a vicious attack, died from his injuries without regaining consciousness. I want to express my condolences to Matthew's parents, Judy and Dennis, and to the entire Shepard family. This is another example of a hate crime.

This brutal attack against Mr. Shepard is not an uncharacteristic, once-in-a-lifetime manifestation of bitter hatred. Hopefully, we can see it for what it really is—merely the tip of the iceberg. This gruesome attack illustrates the prejudice and hatred that still exists in our society today. Just when you think America may be beginning to change its long-standing intolerant ways, a volcanic eruption of hatred and prejudice spews forth, and a man like Matthew Shepard is brutally attacked because of his sexual orientation.

The public outrage surrounding this brutal attack has motivated Representative CUBIN to introduce the Matthew Shepard Resolution. Although I agree that we as Members of Congress should express our outrage at the barbaric act of violence against Matthew Shepard, I hope that we can enact additional legislation which really focuses on the issue of hate crimes including those against gays and lesbians in our communities. I hope that this painful and devastating incident will motivate the Congress to pass H.R. 3081, the "Hate Crimes Prevention Act," which would expand Federal jurisdiction to reach serious and violent hate crimes. Under the bill, hate crimes that cause death or bodily injury because of prejudice can be investigated federally, regardless of whether the victim was exercising a federally protected right. This hate crime mirrors the hate crime that took place this summer in Jasper, Texas; the murder of James Byrd.

In fact, with each passing year we must endure hearing horrible tales of hate-related crimes. Working under the Hate Crime Statistics Act (HCSA), the FBI revealed that 8,759 hate crime incidents were reported to local authorities in 1996.

Over 1000 incidents of hate crimes were directed at gays and lesbians during 1996. From 1991 through 1996, the percentage of hate crimes related to sexual orientation increased from 8–11%. Hate crimes committed in recent years include intimidation, simple assault, aggravated assault, murder, and forcible rape.

Unfortunately, the FBI's statistics actually underestimate the sheer magnitude of the

hate crime crisis. Their figures are misleading because less than half of law enforcement agencies report hate crimes and only 1,150 record incidents. Moreover, organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) note that law enforcement agencies covering more than 40% of the American population are not included in the FBI's statistics.

It would be unjust, however, to reduce the horrific reality of these attacks to mere numbers. Of the 8,579 hate crimes reported, each one represents an appalling and disturbing story such as the murder of Matthew Shepard.

In my own city of Houston, Texas, I listened in sorrow as I was told about the death of a gay man, Mr. Fred Mangione, who was stabbed 35 times by members of a neo-Nazi organization in January of 1996. Currently, there are Hate Crime Laws including sexual orientation on only 21 states and the District of Columbia. My home state of Texas seems unclear about these laws, and how to prosecute them, and there are 8 states where Hate Crime Legislation, whether racially or anti-homosexually motivated does not even exist.

Current law (18 U.S.C. 245) permits Federal prosecution of a hate crime only if the crime was motivated by bias based on race, religion, national origin, or color, and the assailant intended to prevent the victim from exercising a federally protected right. The Hate Crime Prevention Act which was introduced by Rep. SCHUMER and Rep. MCCOLLUM must be adopted by this Congress. This bill would amend current Federal law to include real or perceived sexual orientation, gender and disability so that the FBI would be able to investigate and prosecute violent hate crimes against gays, lesbians, and bisexuals. Current law already allows investigation and prosecution on the basis of race, religion, national origin and color.

Each year, we endure hearing that 6 out of every 10 persons are physically attacked because of their race, bias against blacks accounting for 38% of the total. Gays and Lesbians of all ethnicities must also face the risk of attack and prejudice. We simply cannot tolerate the status quo; we cannot accept that our current situation is "the best that we can do." We rail against foreign nations such as China and deride them for their inhumane practices. Yet, how can we criticize them when similar acts occur on our own soil?

This Congress must send a clear message to the American people that we will not tolerate hate crimes anymore. In the year 1998, it is truly absurd that we must warn people of color, and you have a different sexual preference that is different from our own, to walk in groups because, in our society, it simply is far too dangerous to walk alone. We have endured far too many atrocities, and we have feared for our lives for long enough. We must work together and take a stand.

Congress has an opportunity to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act on suspension before we leave this Congress, without a committee vote. I call on the Republican leadership to act swiftly and decisively to end the bitter hatred that is rooted in our society. We cannot tolerate intolerance!

HONORING LIVESTOCK MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate John Harris on being named "Livestock Man of the Year by the California State Chamber of Commerce. A longtime leader in the livestock and horse industry, John will be honored during "Cattlemans Day" at the fifty-fourth Grand National Rodeo, Horse and Stock Show.

John Harris is being honored for his extensive involvement in agriculture. He serves as the vice chairman of the Cattle PAC. In the past John has served as a member of the Operating Committee of the Beef Board, chairman of the California Beef Council and a board member of the California Cattlemen Association.

As a rancher John Harris heads one of the largest and most diverse farming operations in the Central Valley. Founded by his father Jack Harris in 1937, Harris Farms employs more than 1300 people. Harris Farms can feed more than 100,000 head of cattle at a time, as well as processes more than 200,000 head per year, from their well known Colinga location. Harris is also a leader in developing foreign markets for American beef. Harris Farms exports to many countries, particularly Japan.

Harris Farms is also active in breeding and racing thoroughbred horses. It has produced more than 20 stakes winners and produced four California champions.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Harris as he is honored as Livestock Man of the Year by the California State Chamber of Commerce. John Harris has played a vital role in the business community and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in wishing him continued success in the future.

HATE CRIMES AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues in Congress as well as citizens everywhere an article authored by Richard Sincere, Jr., President of Gays and Lesbians for Individual Liberty. Mr. Sincere aptly describes how the very essence of hate crimes undermines a pillar of a free and just society; that is, equal treatment under the law irrespective of which particular group or groups with whom an individual associates. Ours is a republic based upon the rights of the individual.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Oct. 14, 1998]

GAY STUDENT'S MURDER IS NO REASON TO
MAKE BAD LAW

(By Richard E. Sincere, Jr.)

The wicked murder of Matthew Shepard by two thugs, assisted by two equally contemptible accomplices, has resurrected a debate about the need for hate-crime laws.

Shepard, an openly gay University of Wyoming student who had been widely praised for his talents, ambitions and personality,

last week was beaten senseless and left for dead, tied up like a scarecrow along a fence on a little-traveled country road. Miraculously, he was found by passers-by many hours after the attack, still struggling for life when he was rushed to a hospital in Fort Collins, CO, where he died Monday while on life support.

Local law enforcement officials in Laramie, WY, where the crime took place, quickly arrested the alleged perpetrators—two men who performed the assault and two women who helped them hide their deed—and it looks like they will be punished to the full extent the law allows if they are convicted. With Shepard's death, they face a possible death sentence.

Laramie, a university community of 27,000 people, is feeling both shame and outrage, a sentiment shared by all right-minded people throughout the country, indeed around the world. News of this brutal assault has appeared everywhere in print and broadcast media.

The crime against Shepard has renewed calls for passing hate-crime legislation, both in Wyoming and nationwide. Wyoming Gov. Jim Geringer and President Bill Clinton have said that this attack shows the need for such laws.

This would be a mistake. It would be a mistake because hate-crime laws, however well intentioned, are feel-good laws whose primary result is thought control, violating our constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and of conscience. It would be a mistake because it suggests that crimes against some people are worse than crimes against others. And it would be a mistake because it uses a personal tragedy, deeply felt by Shepard's family and friends, to advance a political agenda.

Hunter College Professor Wayne Dynes, editor of the *Encyclopedia of Homosexuality*, notes that hate-crime laws, if they are to be applied in a constitutional manner, must be content-neutral. He notes this example: "Countless numbers of people, aware of the unspeakable atrocities under his leadership, hated Pol Pot. This hate was surely well warranted. If one of the Pol Pot haters had killed him, would this be a hate crime? Why not?"

Dynes adds: "In seeking to exculpate the killer, we would get into the question of whether some hate is 'justified' and some is not." He concludes that hate-crime prosecutions "will be used to sanction certain belief systems—systems which the enforcer would like, in some Orwellian fashion, to make unthinkable. This is not a proper use of law."

Under our system of justice, everyone is equal before the law. Those accused of crimes are entitled to certain constitutional protection, which we must cherish, and the victims of a crime—whether a Bill Gates or the poorest street-sweeper in a slum—are entitled to the same respect. (In the Middle Ages, the law required a greater punishment for killing a rich man or noble than it did for killing a peasant or a laborer. Our law recognizes no such distinctions.)

So, too, with class- or group-based distinctions. Is it worse to kill a man because he is foreign-born than it is to kill him to steal his car? Is it worse to kill a woman because she is black than because she cut you off in traffic? Is it worse to beat up a fat sissy boy if the bullies think their victim is gay, or if they dislike him because he is fat? Crime is crime; assault is assault. All deserve punishment.

Hateful thoughts may be disagreeable, but they are not crimes in themselves. The crimes that result from hateful thoughts—whether vandalism, assault or murder—are already punishable by existing statutes.

In a speech at the University of Texas last year, libertarian activist Gene Cisevski said:

"We should be anti-violence, period. Any act of violence has to be punished swiftly and severely and it shouldn't matter who the victim is. The initiation of force is wrong and it doesn't matter why—the mere fact you had a motive is enough."

Cisevski acknowledged the good intentions of those who propose hate-crime laws. He noted that "the reason for the call for (such laws) comes from bad enforcement of the laws." Police and prosecutors have been willing to look the other way when victims came from disfavored groups. Luckily, in the Shepard case, the authorities seem unwavering in their prosecution. This is, unfortunately, not always the case.

The answer, Cisevski suggested, and I agree, is that "we hold every law enforcement official and every court official who administers justice to the standard that every American is guaranteed equal protection under the law."

Hate-crime laws set up certain privileged categories of people, defined by the groups to which they belong, and offers them unequal protection under the law. This is wrong. It is sad to see a young man's personal misfortune used by various special-interest groups to advance such an agenda.

We are all shocked and dismayed by the assault on Shepard. Such brutality cannot, should not be countenanced. Let us not multiply the crimes of his attackers by writing bad law in response.

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PASSAGE OF THE INTER- NATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 10, the House of Representatives cleared for the President's signature the International Religious Freedom Act, H.R. 2431. The Senate had approved the measure by a unanimous vote of 98–0 on Friday, October 9.

During floor debate on the measure, I thanked a number of people who helped bring this legislation to fruition. I today want to pay tribute to the work of Michael Horowitz, senior fellow at the Hudson Institute; A.M. Rosenthal of the *New York Times*; and Anne Huiskes, senior legislative assistant on my staff.

First, I want to commend the work of Michael Horowitz. The movement against Christian persecution which has sprouted in the American Christian community in recent years can be credited, in part, to the leadership, vision and voice of Michael Horowitz.

When he first learned about the injustice taking place against Christians around the world he set about trying to foster change. His experience as a Washington insider, a former Reagan Administration official, and a veteran of the fight against anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union provided a unique insight.

In a 1995 op-ed in the *Wall Street Journal* titled "Between Crescent and Cross," Horowitz asked how America, and the American government, could remain silent when "the evidence of growing and large-scale persecution of evangelicals and Christian converts is overwhelming."

From there, he helped launch a crusade to raise awareness about anti-Christian persecution abroad using the campaign against Soviet

anti-Semitism as the model. He joined with many others who were calling for change, and what developed was a movement spawning greater awareness about persecution against people of all faiths. He has helped turn this issue into one of the most under-reported and obscure issues in Washington, to one of the most compelling human rights issues of the day.

Because of the work of Michael Horowitz and many others, the United States government, for the first time in history, has a comprehensive policy to deal with the issue of religious persecution overseas. His voice and vision have helped millions of Christians, Muslims, Bahai's, Tibetan Buddhists, Jews, Hindus and other people of faith seeking to live and worship in peace.

I also want to applaud the work of A.M. Rosenthal, former editor-in-chief of the *New York Times* and one of the most prominent figures in 20th century American journalism. I have been told that since 1994, Rosenthal has dedicated 31 of his weekly columns in the *New York Times* to the issue of religious persecution—asking why more is not being done, prodding policymakers to stand up for the persecuted and pricking the conscience of all those who read his eloquent words. He talked tough and spoke the truth. He did so courageously, and with authority. He has truly been the voice for the voiceless around the world.

Finally, I pay tribute to Anne Huiskes of my staff, who deserves so much credit for helping to move this measure forward. Our colleagues know that any measure of success we as Members achieve must be shared with the staff who support us and our constituents in our work in Congress. Anne's work on my staff has focused in the area of human rights, and she has poured her heart and soul into this legislation, as well as so many other human rights issues, over the years.

She has pleaded the case for persecuted religious believers around the world, bringing people and groups together toward the common goal of speaking out for those who have been silenced because of their faith. When it seemed the darkest, when it seemed there was only a flicker of hope that this legislation would survive, Anne was always there—pushing and pulling, cajoling and inspiring, never giving up. She truly believed that passage of this legislation would help save lives.

As I said in my statement on October 10, so many people are responsible for the passage of this legislation. I thank them all for their efforts. They have made a difference for people of faith around the world.

DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH CENTER ACT OF 1991

SPEECH OF

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I enthusiastically rise to join my colleagues in praising the passage of legislation renaming the North/South Center at the University of Miami for my friend and our former colleague and Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Dante B. Fascell. This legislation is well deserved. The North/South Center should bear his name, for he was its creator.

Dante, now 81 years old and living in Clearwater, Florida, served in the House for 38 years, from 1954 through his retirement in 1992, representing South Florida with dignity, reverence for his office, and the rare ability to please all the members of his diverse constituency. He was one of the most respected Members during the time he served in Congress, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to work with him and to learn from him.

Known as an outstanding legislator and negotiator, Dante fine-tuned his interest in foreign affairs with his particular focus on Latin America and the Caribbean. He conceived of the idea for the North/South Center, a scholarly institution for the free exchange of views to promote understanding, cooperation and democracy in the region. This idea became reality in 1990. Importantly, ahead of his time, Dante had the clairvoyance to see the increased interdependence of the two hemispheres, and that trend's connection with the City of Miami.

The North/South Center at the University of Miami has turned Fascell's ideas into reality. The school plays an invaluable role in helping the Administration and federal agencies conduct American public policy, and is called upon frequently to present its views. Moreover, it provides research, public outreach, and cooperative study opportunities on a variety of timely issues, as well as education and training programs for scholars and others throughout the Western Hemisphere.

I applaud the decision of the University of Miami to rename the North/South Center in honor of Dante B. Fascell. Its new name will ensure that the contributions of this fine public servant to the common good of South Floridians, and the nation, will always be at the forefront of our minds.

ALL-USA TEACHERS FROM
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, HONORED

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate five teachers from Columbus, Georgia, who have been selected from over 600 of their colleagues to be honored for their outstanding commitment to our children.

Coleen Cotton, Deborah Greene, James Pippin, and Amy Willis of Arnold Middle School are among the twenty-three teachers named to the "USA Today's All-USA Teacher Team." Nicknamed the "Dream Team," the four have worked together to integrate their school subjects (language arts, science, social studies, and math) in order to make learning relevant for their students. The symbol of their creation is a ball of yarn 37.5 feet in diameter.

An example of the yarn's usefulness as a learning tool was described in yesterday's USA Today. "The project has snowballed since the yarn ball was started seven years ago. Last year, Amy Willis' math classes calculated the mathematical qualities of the ball, predicted that year's expansion and estimated its weight. Debbie Greene's science classes learned about yarn's role in textiles, a Columbus industry. Jim Pippin's social studies classes investigated similar large balls of yarn and

twine. And Coleen Cotton's reading classes read some 'yarns.'"

I also extend my congratulations to Nan Pate of Brookstone School in Columbus on being awarded with an "All-USA Honorable Mention."

These five teachers from Columbus, Georgia, represent the kind of devotion and ingenuity that is needed to take our country and our children into the 21st century. It is these teachers, and others like them, who will strive to make our education system the best in the world. I thank them for their commitment, and I congratulate them on their excellence.

TRIBUTE TO THE POVERELLO
HOUSE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Poverello House on the occasion of its 25 year Silver Anniversary. The Poverello House is known throughout the Central Valley for its charitable work.

The Poverello House was started in 1973 when Fresno newcomer Mike McGavin began feeding 30 street people out of a van in Fresno's Chinatown. Today the Poverello House serves over 1000 meals a day at its downtown building. The program also distributes 65,000 meals a year to local churches. Mr. McGavin's vocation has grown beyond feeding the hungry. Now the uninsured receive free medical and dental care. In addition, recovering alcoholics and drug addicts live at Poverello House and homeless men spend the day there.

Mike McGavin's work with the poor began in the late 1960s in San Francisco, where he stumbled onto a coffee shop for the homeless. At the time he was a customer. With the help of the Franciscan priest who ran the program McGavin began volunteering. McGavin wanted to atone for the trouble he had caused as a teen in the Los Angeles gang and as a drug addict in San Francisco. Mike moved to Fresno and it is here that he began feeding the homeless of Chinatown. In 1981 a business man donated \$60,000 that went towards the purchase of buying a building in Chinatown. A \$1.3 million renovation doubled the building in 1992. The larger building now houses a resident program which allows 28 men to live at the house for a period of six months. In addition five men may stay at a halfway house northwest Fresno for as long as two years.

Mr. Speaker I rise today to honor Mike McGavin and the Poverello House for 25 years of service to the community. Mr. McGavin has turned the atonement for his past into one of the finest charitable institutions in Fresno. I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in wishing Mike McGavin and the Poverello House many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN J. SCHIFF

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 14, the Greater Cincinnati area lost one of its finest community and business leaders. John J. Schiff, the founder of Cincinnati Financial Corporation, passed away at the age of 82. A devoted family man, he was married to Mary Reid Schiff for 50 years and had three children. His business achievements and philanthropic acts left a lasting impression on everyone who knew him, on the insurance industry, and on the entire Cincinnati community.

Mr. Schiff epitomized the American dream and embodied the idea that with dedication and hard work, anything is possible. What began as a small business which employed only Mr. Schiff and an assistant, grew into a thriving company of 2,700 employees with yearly earnings of \$300 million.

Mr. Schiff was born in Cincinnati in 1916 and graduated from Ohio State University in 1938. After returning home from valiantly serving his country in the Navy during World War II, he founded his own company, the John J. Schiff Agency. It was then that he began to visualize a better, stronger, company.

With personal relationships, an unwavering work ethic, and intense loyalty serving as the foundation, he and his brother Robert, along with two other investors, formed the Cincinnati Insurance Company. The company focused on selecting the best agents to represent the company, and provided them with the highest level of service and support. He was dedicated to making life better for his associates, agents, community, policy holders, investors, and friends.

Mr. Schiff's business savvy was second only to his unwavering philanthropic efforts to better his community. He was dedicated to civic, educational, and artistic endeavors. Many organizations benefited from his zeal, including: the Museum Association, Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Music Hall Association, the 1788 Club, Deaconess Hospital, the Salvation Army, and Shiloh Community Methodist Church, just to name a few. He was very active with his Alma Mater, Ohio State. He was recognized as a Great Cincinnati by the Chamber of Commerce, Man of the Year by the Insurance Board, and was presented the Founders' Day award by Xavier University, where he was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Humanities degree.

Mr. Schiff's success is proof positive to all of us that with hard work, dedication and a strong will to succeed we can attain almost any goal we strive for.

TRIBUTE TO OWNER-OPERATED
INDEPENDENT DRIVER ASSOCIATION
AND PRESIDENT JIM JOHNSTON

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, the Owner-Operator Independent Driver Association (OIDA)

represents over 40,000 small business professional truckers across America. On October 9, OOIDA celebrated 25 years of service at the grand opening of their new headquarters in Grain Valley, Missouri.

I would like to submit the following speech, which was delivered before the celebration by OOIDA Secretary Robert E. Esler, for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This speech is a special tribute to recognize the hard work and dedication of OOIDA President Jim Johnston.

HELP!!! . . . This was the cry that was being heard from the East Coast to the West Coast. From the Northern border to the Southern border the sound resonated throughout the land. WE NEED HELP. Owner-operators, independents, and truckers in general were fed up with the way things were going in the early seventies. Fuel prices were escalating. Taxes were soaring. Rates were not keeping up with the ever-increasing costs. Government rules and regulations were becoming more and more unbearable. What can we do was the cry. Something has to be done. We can not continue on under these circumstances.

For as many questions there seemed to be as many answers. Owner-operator groups were springing up everywhere, each with their own agenda. Each group was sure that they could get immediate solutions to their specific problems. Either by public demonstrations or, as simple as it seemed, by calling on their local legislators. Surely, after bringing attention to their plight, the powers that be would see how wronged and mistreated they were and as if by magic make their problems go away. Oh how wrong they were. There were many pitfalls on the road ahead.

One such group was formed in 1973. This group went through some rough times getting organized. Trying to get a bunch of disgruntled truckers to agree on anything was like getting three lawyers to share the same viewpoint; it ain't going to happen. After a couple of years of floundering it became evident that they lacked an essential ingredient, leadership. Sure there were people elected to be leaders but none seemed up to the task. It got so bad that no one wanted to be in charge and lead. This is where the right man was at the right place at the right time. One man stood up and faced the challenge.

It was his vision that Owner-Operators should be treated as equals in the trucking industry. Not only from a governmental view point but also from the Motor Carrier industry as well. This became his focus and thus became his mantle. He has been able to do what no other person has done. And that is, take a group of owner-operators that were on a course to nowhere and turn them around. His leadership has enabled them to chart a course that has taken them to a position of being the largest, longest running, and most successful owner-operator group to date.

Where do such leaders come from? They come from the midst of our ranks. They have the unique ability to recognize a need, the vision to see a solution and the persistence to overcome obstacles. Each has a different style of leadership but they all have one specific element, focus. Focus on the job until it gets done. And without question they will all tell you the job never gets done. There is always a new task to face.

Such is a man named Jim Johnston who, nearly twenty-five years ago took a job nobody wanted. He faced the challenge. And, through years of dedication and hard work dramatically changed the course of events that now places the owner-operator on a level-playing field with all segments of the trucking industry.

On behalf of the Members, Board of Directors, and Staff of Owner-Operator Independ-

ent Drivers Association I would like to say, "Jim we all look forward to the next twenty-five years. Thanks for being the right man at the right place at the right time."

THANK YOU RAY AND JUDY
DANNER

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to congratulate and express my appreciation to Ray and Judy Danner for their service to the people of Tennessee.

Forty years ago, Ray Danner came to Tennessee from Louisville, Kentucky to open a Shoney's Franchise in Nashville. During the next thirty years Ray grew Shoney's into one of the largest and most successful restaurant chains in our country's history.

Almost twenty-five years ago Ray was joined in marriage with Judy Danner. Together they have made unlimited contributions to the cultural, educational, and social fabric of their community.

In 1987, Ray retired from Shoney's and started the Danner Company, an investment and management firm. In a scant ten years, his venture has spawned more than forty companies, with over four thousand total employees worldwide and gross revenues in excess of five hundred million dollars.

Ray and Judy Danner represent the best of what our country has to offer. They firmly believe in the value of hard work, a loving family, a dedication to their community and a faith in God.

It is a pleasure to join their many friends in recognizing Ray and Judy Danner's service to Tennessee and I wish them the best in the years to come.

UAB RECOGNIZED AMONG
AMERICA'S BEST HOSPITALS

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, the University of Alabama at Birmingham is one of our Nation's premiere medical research universities, and one that I am proud to represent in the Sixth District of Alabama. This institution should be particularly commended for its recognition in U.S. News and World Report's 1998 Guide to America's Best Hospitals.

UAB is recognized as outstanding in five of the sixteen specialties rated by U.S. News and World Report. These specialties are cardiology and cardiac surgery, geriatrics, gynecology, pulmonary disease, and rheumatology. To be named as among the best within these categories out of the Nation's 6,400 hospitals is certainly an outstanding achievement which speaks highly of all the faculty, staff, and employees of UAB. The contributions this institution makes to the Sixth District, the State of Alabama, and people all over the country are highly commendable.

I recognize and honor UAB not only in the five areas acknowledged by U.S. News and

World Report but for all the outstanding contributions made in the areas of medicine and health care to the community and to the country. Congratulations to all of those at UAB who work daily to improve the lives and health of Americans.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS
FREEDOM ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, we are poised on the brink of a historic vote to help millions of our persecuted brothers and sisters of faith around the world. The words of our first President George Washington ring out across the years, as if written to us for this day: "I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny and every species of religious persecution."

Yesterday, with historic unity and courage, the Senate voted 98 to 0 stand against the horrors of religious persecution. I rise now, after more than a year of work on this bill, in heartfelt support for the International Religious Freedom Act. Let us finish the job. With one voice let us tell religious believers around the world that we have heard their cries and seen their suffering. And let us with one voice tell persecuting regimes around the world that we will not be silent, and that we will not let their crimes go unchecked.

Even as we speak, there are those suffering torture, imprisonment, rape, murder, merely because they seek to peacefully practice their faith. The International Religious Freedom Act creates a comprehensive and responsible structure for responding to that persecution. It is consistent with international and U.S. human rights law. It has many long-term avenues for change. The only option it does not allow is silence.

I commend my Senate colleagues DON NICKLES, who sponsored and provided such great leadership on this bill, and Senators JOE LIEBERMAN, CONNIE MACK, DAN COATS, and others, as well as all the staff who worked so hard. I commend my colleague FRANK WOLF and his staff Anne Huiskes for their hard work on the bill that laid such strong groundwork for this bill today.

What is so remarkable about this bill is its bipartisan nature. I know just how bipartisan it was, because my staff Laura Bryant was one of the principal drafters of this bill, together with my colleague from the other side of the aisle TOM DELAY's staff Will Inboden. They worked together for over a year with the staff of other Senators who share a deep commitment to freedom of religion, from both sides of the aisle, including John Hanford, Steve Moffitt, Elaine Petty, Jim Jatras, Cecile Shea, Pam Sellars, and many others.

My friend Senator COATS cautioned this morning, after the overwhelming vote, that we must not think this was easy. And it was not. There were many long hours, weeks and months of negotiations, not only within the Congress, but with the Administration and with religious and other groups. I want to commend

the Administration for supporting this bill, and for working so extensively with our offices as we sought to come to a common agreement. I particularly wish to thank Susan Jacobs, Mike Dennis, Alexandra Arriaga, and David Killian for the many hours and hard work they graciously devoted to negotiations on this bill. I commend Senator NICKLES for his great leadership and for his will to work in such a bipartisan way.

This bill also would not have happened without the support of many groups, representing people of many faiths. The Episcopal Church was the first to support the bill, leading the charge on behalf of their brothers and sisters of faith suffering in Sudan, Pakistan, and around the world. I particularly wish to thank their representatives Tom Hart and Jere Skipper, whose great dedication and unflagging effort were critical in rallying widespread support for this bill. I ask unanimous consent to enter the powerful statement of the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Most Reverend Frank T. Griswold into the RECORD. True to its proud tradition defending human rights, the American Jewish Committee also led the charge from the beginning, particularly Rich Foltin who spent long hours working on this bill.

The Christian Coalition was another critical and outspoken supporter, and I particularly wish to mention the hard work of Jeff Taylor, director of the Washington Office. The Southern Baptists, who are headquartered in my district, also have members suffering persecution around the world. Will Dodson of the Southern Baptist Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission provided essential support and encouragement. The United States Catholic Conference provided critical help, through Cynthia Phillips and several other representatives. The Ant-Defamation League, particularly Stacy Burdett, broadened and rallied support, true to its historical defense of victims of persecution. There are many others who have provided critical help, including Chuck Colson, head of Justice Fellowship, Nagy Kheir of the American Coptic Association and many others. To all of these, I say thank you.

Two years ago, we unanimously passed a resolution condemning Christian persecution worldwide, a resolution I was proud to cosponsor. The International Religious Freedom Act admirably implements those principles. It is comprehensive, far-reaching and tough. Yet it is carefully designed to craft policies individually for each country, addressing the sad truth that persecuting regimes have developed great sophistication and variety in their methods of oppression.

Let me briefly address the cornerstones of this bill. First, it establishes a high-level Ambassador at Large who will forcefully advocate for religious freedom around the world. It establishes a high-level, independent Commission of experts to provide policy recommendations. We hope for the kind of great work that the State Department Advisory Committee, under the able leadership of John Shattuck and Alex Arriaga, have provided so far.

Secondly, every year the State Department will report on the status of religious freedom around the world, and on the actions our government has taken to combat violations of that freedom. In the tradition of the Human Rights Report, the Annual Report on International Religious Freedom will shed the light of exposure on religious persecution.

Third, every year our government must take action in each country where violations occur. This is the essential core of the bill. We provide a vast number of options to address the persecution, from diplomatic discussions to targeted economic sanctions. We know that each country and each situation is different, and this bill acknowledges that strategic reality.

In every country where particularly severe violations occur, each year our government will have to take stronger action. This action is geared to create the greatest possible leverage for change in the behaviour of persecuting regimes. Prior to imposing any sanction, the President must first seek an agreement for change with the foreign country. He must consult with religious groups and others who best know the country to devise the best possible measure. He must also consult with United States business interests to fully weigh any unintended economic risk to the United States. The President has the flexibility, if necessary, to waive economic actions because they might be harmful to the persecuted people, or because another important national US interest requires it.

Finally, there is extensive long-term promotion of change in this bill—from broadcasting to awards for foreign service officers who promote religious freedom. And we require training on human rights and on conditions of religious persecution around the world, for all those who might be faced with cases of such persecution directly, from Ambassadors to foreign service officers to immigration officers.

Mr. Speaker, this bill promotes wise, long-term change. As Senator NICKLES has said, this bill is not designed to punish but to change behavior. The International Religious Freedom Act is comprehensive and strong but it is calibrated, flexible and responsible. The only option it does not allow is silence.

Long ago, in times of terrible hardship for the people of God, the prophet Isaiah said that what is acceptable to God is "to undo the bands of the yoke, and to let the oppressed go free". Mr. Speaker, this is not just a bill. This is a stand for the most precious freedom, the right dearest to every human heart. This is a historic stand for the freedom of the people of God in every country to worship Him in freedom and in truth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge each of my colleagues to join with the Senate in saying to the world, with one voice, that the United States stands for freedom of religion in every country, for every people, for every man and woman. We cannot be silent.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CENTER,
NEW YORK, NY,
September 29, 1998.

OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS CONCERNING
RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION ABROAD

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE: I have recently returned from a once-a-decade meeting of all Anglican bishops around the world known as the Lambeth Conference. Nearly 750 bishops from every Church of the Anglican Communion, of which the Episcopal Church in the United States is one, met for three weeks to worship, learn, and discuss issues of our experience in God's world. One of the inescapable and profoundly moving realities of the Lambeth Conference is the diversity of experience, of background, of culture, which characterizes the world's 70 million Anglicans, representing 165 countries. I returned to the United States challenged and stretched by stories of differing circumstances and divergent view points.

This amazing richness of experience and faith within the Anglican family causes me to appreciate once again the richness of all faiths here in the United States. While I have chosen a path in the Anglican tradition of Christianity, I celebrate the rich diversity enjoyed in this country, and the freedom that we have to practice our faith. Another lesson learned at the Lambeth Conference was that these freedoms which we so easily take for granted do not exist in many parts of the world. Stories of religious intolerance, restrictions, persecution, and even murder jolted bishops from the West to the stark reality of people's suffering for what they believe.

Bishops from Sudan, our fastest growing church in the world, told how their believers have suffered torture and enslavement. Food and medicine are used to coerce Christians to renounce their faith. Fear of genocide and systematic persecution have forced thousands of people into refugee camps. In Pakistan, Anglicans are often beaten, their churches and villages raided, while women are raped and kidnapped. These and other stories moved the Lambeth Conference to call on governments around the world to "strive for creation of just and free conditions for people of all religions to practice their beliefs." Today, I call on you.

I commend the work of so many in Congress for raising religious persecution abroad before our government and the nation at large. Legislation in both the House and Senate has served to heighten awareness and concern for those around the world who suffer for their faith. Now, it is time to finish the job.

I believe the compromise legislation designed by Senators Nickles and Lieberman takes a positive and meaningful step in the cause of religious liberty worldwide. The Nickles-Lieberman bill requires the Administration to take one of a broad range of options currently available under U.S. law—from private diplomatic protest to certain economic sanctions—to respond to countries that engage in religious persecution. The bill asks the State Department to report on the wide range of religious intolerance experienced worldwide. It requires consultation with religious communities, both here and abroad, prior to any action to ensure that any U.S. response will help, not harm, the religious minority on the ground. It gives the Administration a flexible, case-by-case response, because one response cannot fit all circumstances. I believe this is a moderate, flexible response to human rights abuses that strikes the right balance between imposing inflexible sanctions and overlooking serious human rights abuses.

The West cannot impose its way of doing things on other parts of the world. Different conditions require different actions. I do not make this call for religious freedom as a way of imposing our ideals on a resistant world. I carry this message to you as a clear call from our brother and sister Anglicans and other people of faith abroad. I hope that you and I can be faithful to that call.

Thank you for your fullest consideration of this legislation.

Yours sincerely,
THE MOST REV. FRANK T. GRISWOLD,
Presiding Bishop and Primate.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, during the week of October 12, 1998, I was absent

due to an illness in my family. I received an official leave of absence from the Majority Leader in this regard.

However, had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner on the following legislation:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1998

H.R. 3494—Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to the Senate Amendments (Roll Call No. 521) Aye.

H. Con. Res. 350—Calling Upon the President to Respond to the Significant Increase in Steel Imports: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree (Roll Call No. 522) Aye.

S. 2095—National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended (Roll Call No. 523) Aye.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1998

H. Res. 494—Expressing the Sense of the House of Representatives that the U.S. has enjoyed the loyalty of the U.S. citizens of Guam: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree (Roll Call No. 524) Aye.

S. 1364—Federal Reports Elimination Act of 1998: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended (Roll Call No. 525) Aye.

H.R. 4756—The Year 2000 Preparedness Act of 1998: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended (Roll Call No. 526) Aye.

S. 1754—The Health Professions Education Partnership Act: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended (Roll Call No. 527) Aye.

S. 1260—The Securities Litigation Uniform Standards Act: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to the Conference Report (Roll Call No. 528) Aye.

S. 1722—The Women's Health Research and Prevention Amendments: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass (Roll Call No. 529) Aye.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1998

H.R. 3963—Sell Canyon Ferry Reservoir Cabins: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended (Roll Call No. 530) Aye.

H.R. 559—Add Bronchiolo-Alveolar Carcinoma to Service-connected Diseases: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass (Roll Call No. 531) Aye.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1998

H. Res. 598—Steel Imports: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass (Roll Call No. 532) Aye.

S. 1733—To require the Commissioner of Social Security and Food Stamp Agencies to take certain actions to ensure that food stamp coupons are not issued for deceased individuals: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass (Roll Call No. 533) Aye.

S. 2133—To preserve the cultural resources of Route 66 Corridor: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass (Roll Call No. 534) Aye.

S. 1132—Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass (Roll Call No. 535) Aye.

HONORING REV. DR. RICHARD H. DIXON, JR.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to tender my congratulations to a man of the cloth who has served his congregation at the Macedonia Baptist Church for forty years.

The Reverend Dr. Richard H. Dixon, Jr. has accomplished much for his church in those

decades. He was one of four children born to the late Rev. Richard and Beulah Dixon. He received his Doctor of Divinity degree from the University of Detroit and is a candidate for a doctorate from Princeton Theological Seminary.

During his years at Macedonia Baptist, the church built a 75-unit Senior Citizen Complex, purchased the Macedonia Community Center, established the Collin Allen Day Care Center, and formed the church credit union which has helped congregants to buy homes and send their children to school.

He and his wife, Earnestine Wright Dixon, have three children and four grandchildren. Mrs. Dixon has also served her community faithfully and well. She has served as an officer of four separate PTAs, is currently president of the Church Women United, and is a member of the Board for Mount Vernon Council of Churches.

The Rev. Dixon is also someone I have had a close and growing relationship with over the past years. I consider him a friend and advisor. He has graciously invited me to his home and I was delighted to have attended family events.

The depth of the contribution these two wonderful people have made to their community can hardly be measured. I join the church and the city in congratulating Rev. Dr. Dixon for his forty years of giving.

HONORING HMONG AND LAO COMBAT VETERANS

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, during this 105th Congress, I was honored to join many of my colleagues, as well as other distinguished U.S. officials, in participating in the first national recognition ceremony to honor the valor and sacrifice of Hmong and Lao combat veterans in the Vietnam War.

Many people from my home state of Minnesota, and from around the nation, organized and participated in the important events, which were held at the Vietnam War Memorial and the Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank a number of people from Minnesota and across the United States who made the national events honoring the Hmong veterans possible, including Major General Vang Pao, Colonel Wangyee Vang, Chertzong Vang, Chong Bee Vang, Ying Vang and Philip Smith.

Over a thousand Hmong veterans and their families traveled from Minnesota to Washington, DC, to participate in this historic ceremony.

I am proud that two of the largest Hmong non-profit organizations serving their communities in Minnesota, the Lao Family Community of Minnesota, Inc. and the Lao Veterans of America organization, played a leadership role in organizing and participating in this unprecedented event. They have helped bring long-overdue honor and recognition to the Hmong and Lao veterans and their families, as well as to educate policy makers and the American people about the critical wartime sacrifices of the Hmong and Lao combat veterans.

William Branigin from the Washington Post wrote an important article about the event that I would like to insert into the RECORD. (insert: Washington Post article Thursday, May 15, 1997).

Mr. Speaker, once again, I heartily applaud these distinguished Hmong and Lao combat veterans for their sacrifices.

RECOGNIZING U.S. ALLIES IN 'SECRET WAR'—'LONG OVERDUE' HONORS GO TO HMONG, LAO VETS

Twenty-two years ago this month, the predominantly Hmong recruits of America's "secret war" in Laos began a protracted and painful exodus from their homeland as communist forces seized power.

Yesterday, some 3,000 Hmong and Lao veterans and their families gathered at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to receive congressional recognition for the first time, and then marched across the Potomac to commemorate their fateful crossing of the Mekong River into permanent exile.

Clad in jungle camouflage fatigues, flight suits and other uniforms, the veterans stood in formation on the Mall as speakers ranging from serving members of Congress to retired CIA station chiefs paid tribute to their courage and sacrifice in unsung service of the United States. Among those in attendance were former Special Forces officers, pilots of the top-secret Ravens unit and civilian officials from the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations.

It was a day of what a congressional commendation described as "long overdue recognition" of the CIA-funded army's role in protecting sensitive U.S. installations, rescuing downed American pilots and holding off tens of thousands of North Vietnamese troops who might otherwise have been thrown into combat against U.S. forces.

But it was also a day of atonement for the United States. For in honoring the ethnic Hmong tribal people and Laotians who made up the bulk of the 40,000-member clandestine force, participants in the ceremony acknowledged that America had betrayed them, breaking long-standing promises and abandoning them to bloody reprisals by Lao and Vietnamese communist forces in which untold thousands died.

"There is a real feeling among many people who served there that the Hmong were betrayed," said Philip Smith, the Washington director of Lao Veterans of America, which represents about 40,000 Hmong and Lao veterans and family members. "Many commitments were made to them in the field that were then forgotten in Washington."

Among those who received the Vietnam Veterans National Medal and a congressional citation yesterday was Nor Pao Lor, a disabled 61-year-old Hmong who served in the secret army for 13 years and then spent four more years fighting in the jungles of Laos until forced to flee across the Mekong River to Thailand on a bamboo raft. He then spent eight years in a Thai refugee camp before being accepted for resettlement in the United States. He now lives in Wisconsin.

"We felt very sorry that maybe America forgot us," he said as he stood with a crutch near dozens of his disabled comrades. "It was very painful for us."

As a lieutenant in the army led by Gen. Vang Pao, who was also present yesterday, Nor Pao Lor was wounded three times while defending Lima Site 85, a top-secret U.S. base that was used to direct airstrikes against targets in North Vietnam. Described by historians as perhaps the most critical intelligence-gathering site in South-east Asia during the Vietnam War, Lima Site 85 was linked directly to the White House under President Lyndon B. Johnson until the base fell to North Vietnamese troops in 1968.

As Nor Pao Lor told his story, one of the event's speakers, Jane Hamilton-Merritt, who wrote a book called "Tragic Mountains: The Hmong, the Americans, and the Secret Wars for Laos," asked the assembled veterans how many of them had helped rescue a downed American pilot. Hundreds, including Nor Pao Lor, raised their hands.

After the ceremony on the Mall, the veterans marched across Memorial Bridge to Arlington National Cemetery, where they placed flowers on the grave of President John F. Kennedy. Nearby is a memorial that is to be dedicated today to "the U.S. Secret Army, Laos 1961-1973." In the Lao and Hmong languages, the plaque on the granite monument concludes, "You will never be forgotten."

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA, TO AMERICA'S SPACE PROGRAM

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was a bittersweet moment in the history of the City of Downey in the 38th Congressional District of California. In ceremonies the National Aeronautics and Space Administration turned over to the City a 68-acre parcel of land that has been home to vital parts of our space programs for decades.

For Downey Mayor Gary McCaughan, other members of the City Council and all of us who know the long history of Downey with the American space program, this ceremony marks the end of one era and the opening of another. The buildings and shops at Downey produced the marvelous machines that took America to the moon and that still carry our astronauts into space to this day.

Over the span of the past 70 years, Downey has been the heart of our long national commitment to aviation, the exploration of space, and the advancement of our understanding of both the universe around us and the earth beneath us. Downey's contributions in excellent design, careful engineering, and extraordinary production skills were critical ingredients in the success of the Apollo, Skylab and Space Shuttle programs.

Now, NASA and The Boeing Company (which has operated the facility since buying it as part of the Rockwell Space Systems Division) will phase out of operations in Downey by the end of next year. The city has begun to move forward to meet the new challenges that lie ahead. Today's ceremony is an important part of this transition as NASA and the General Services Administration turn over 68 acres of federal land to the city for redevelopment so that Downey can create new jobs and new industries for the future.

Mr. Speaker, many people worked very hard to make today's ceremony possible. I want to thank Senator FEINSTEIN, in particular who provided unbelievable help in getting the Senate to agree to this land transfer. My friend and colleague, Congressman JERRY LEWIS, provided invaluable help in the House Appropriations Committee.

Many people at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the General Services Administration worked with us to make this land transfer a reality, and many

more at the Boeing Company are making this a smooth transition.

To Mayor McCaughan and other members of the City Council and City Manager Jerry Caton, I want to offer both my appreciation and my salute for the vision, leadership, and commitment they have demonstrated throughout this difficult process. There is no question that the phaseout of these high-skill jobs is a loss for Downey and our entire region, but I am confident that we can and will create new jobs, new products, and new services.

Our shared goal is not only to recover fully, but to prosper and grow with new economic development that will provide opportunities for generations to come. I remain committed to doing all I can do to help Downey succeed in the years ahead as the city redevelops this property. I also will do all I can to expedite transfer of the remaining land.

The key to Downey's future—as with the successes we honor from its past—is rooted in the vision and vigor of this wonderful community. On that score, we have much to celebrate and every reason to look forward with confidence.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, you always know when JOE KENNEDY has entered the room. There's a kind of hush, followed by a wave of heartfelt applause, and then you see it—the biggest, broadest smile in the United States Congress. A smile that lights up the room with inspiration.

For such a young man, the legislative track record JOE has accumulated is almost literally unbelievable. There is barely a consumer, human rights or housing reform that does not bear his name. From veterans health to industrial research-and-development, from Haitian democracy to MWRA water rates, it is difficult—even for me—to exaggerate the lasting significance of JOE'S work in this chamber. In combination with his private-sector contributions to low-income energy assistance, JOE KENNEDY virtually defines the phrase "public service".

As a newer member of this body, I know a good role model when I see it. And I know that this delegation, which is comprised of some of the most diligent members of the House, will do its very best to follow the roadmap that JOE KENNEDY has drawn for us.

JOE had big shoes to fill, when he arrived here 12 years ago. But like Yaz following Williams, people in and near Boston know something about stepping up to the plate. In their boxseats somewhere upstairs, Speaker O'Neill and President Kennedy are very proud that their successor has worked so hard to help craft public policy as sophisticated enough for investors on Wall Street—and as level-headed and compassionate as owners of three-deckers in Central Square.

When I learned of JOE'S intention to retire, my second reaction was how much we—his colleagues, in this delegation and in this House—will miss him. My first reaction was

how deeply JOE has earned the right to be closer to Beth and his sons. Nothing could conceivably be more important, and no one on the face of the earth could relish more the hours JOE can now spend away from Washington and with his family—with the possible exception of Alan Greenspan.

The best thing I can tell you, JOE, is—I'll see you at home.

A CRIMINAL STATE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, thanks to White House scandals and an impeachment inquiry preoccupying the attention of Americans, the poor performance of this administration on the affairs of state has been overshadowed. This incompetence has proven costly—in terms of human life in Bosnia and in terms of financial capital in places like Russia.

While the Clinton Administration and their allies at the International Monetary Fund, the IMF, would have you believe that Russia is merely experiencing the growing pains of a new market economy, nothing could be further from the truth. Instead, Russia has become a country run by thieves who respect none of the fundamental principles necessary for the establishment of a market economy. So money being poured into Russia by the IMF, courtesy of American taxpayers, is being heisted by criminals who buy, for example, chic real estate in France and a gambling casino in American Samoa.

To get the real story on Russia, I commend to the attention of my colleagues an article by Arnaud de Borchgrave from the September 28, 1998 edition of the Washington Times, entitled "Subsidizing the Kleptocracy." Mr. de Borchgrave points out that, contrary to the Clinton Administration and the IMF, Russia is not an emerging market economy and we deserve to know where all that foreign aid and IMF money is going.

SUBSIDIZING THE KLEPTOCRACY

The handwriting has been on the Kremlin's walls for the past seven years. The late great reporter Claire Sterling's best seller "Thieves World," published in 1994, documented the emergency of a criminally controlled Russian state—from top to bottom. But the U.S. national security establishment's Russian experts—Pied Pipped by Vice President Al Gore and Deputy Defense Secretary Strobe Talbott—not only walked by the wall looking the other way, but derided as "loose cannons" those who read the handwriting and took it seriously.

Four years ago, President Boris Yeltsin, in what sounded like a cry of despair, said Russia had become the world's "biggest mafia state ... the superpower of crime." He felt overwhelmed by the lethal mix of oligarchs, former intelligence and security officers, organized crime gangs, and corrupt Soviet-era bureaucrats who had hijacked Russia's transition from a communist command economy. Mr. Yeltsin has launched seven major crackdowns against organized crime in seven years—all to no avail. And a year ago, he told the upper house of parliament that "criminals have entered the political arena and are dictating our laws with the help of corrupt officials."

Russia began its post-communist history as a kleptocracy, which has consolidated its power ever since, but still the Clinton administration's apologists and their IMF counterparts, all frequent travelers to Moscow where they chose to believe three sets of phony government books, insisted that Russia's looters were the latter-day equivalent of America's 19th century "robber barons." A crucial difference was overlooked. The J.P. Morgans, Goulds, Vanderbilts and Villards made their fortunes by building railroads and new industries and creating jobs. They also reinvested their profits in the future of America, such as Thomas Edison's quest for electric light. By contrast, Russia's oligarchs and their corrupt allies in government took over state-owned industries at giveaway prices, bled them white by stripping their assets, and then stashed their loot in tax havens abroad. The IMF's Inspector Javert took a page out of Clouseau's notebook and failed to notice that privatization was camouflage for piracy.

Garry Gasparov, the world chess champion, wrote in the *Wall Street Journal* on Sept. 1 that "the mentality of Al Capone runs rampant among the highest circles in Russia today; Lucky Luciano's clones are filling vacancies at state and municipal levels."

Yet what Western creditors were doing, in effect, was to subsidize the plunder. So it is hardly surprising that Russians who have not been paid in months are venting their anger at the U.S. administration and the International Monetary Fund. Anatoly Chubais, a tacit ally of the criminal class in reformer's clothing, has now conceded that Russia's negotiators had pulled thick wool over the not-too-inquisitive eyes of IMF's Russian "experts."

Russians know their government is now the world's most corrupt, forging ahead of Nigeria and Indonesia in those sleazy sweepstakes, but they blame the United States and IMF for not blowing the whistle on the scandal of the century. It was a gigantic Ponzi racket. What was funneled into Russia by the United States, Germany and international institutions was siphoned out through global money laundering schemes. "Liability" was not in a Russian banker's lexicon. All Western credits were treated as free money to be moved around as the oligarchs saw fit. For a two-year study for the Center for Strategic and International Studies on "Russian Organized Crime," this journalist discovered the same spending pattern from Buenos Aires to Berlin, from Hamburg to Hong Kong, and from Tunisia to Thailand, and including London, Paris, Rome, New York and Los Angeles. Choice properties in the \$5 million to \$15 million range were purchased by Russia's oligarchs and their executives, and assorted crooks, the world over, even a gambling casino in American Samoa, always paid cash—in \$100 bills carried in large suitcases.

The record for private property is still held by Boris Berezovsky, who parlayed a car dealership into a \$3 billion empire in five years and served as Mr. Yeltsin's deputy national security adviser. He bought the Chateau de la Garoupe and an adjoining property, and 50 well-manicured acres at Cap d'Antibes, France's most expensive real estate, for \$70 million.

For several years, Russians were laundering about \$1 billion a month through Cyprus (where some 4,000 Russian shell companies hang their shingles) and another \$1 billion through Israel. Before he was ousted last March as Interior Minister, Gen. Anatoly Kulikov estimated that some \$200 billion had been spirited abroad since the implosion of

the Soviet Union—perhaps not coincidentally the same amount of foreign debt Russia may default on in the next few years. When Gen. Kulikov visited Washington last June, he said he now believed the amount was at least \$300 billion in six years.

It was the age of greed run amok. But apologists in the United States, from left to right, continued to insist the hemorrhaging was no more than a nosebleed—at most \$50 billion—and that it was a healthy manifestation of the growing pains of democracy and market economics. That powerful Russian opposition voices called what was happening a parody of democracy and an economic kleptocracy didn't seem to faze them. Even after Grigory Yavlinsky wrote in July 1997 that the longer "the path which Russia is traveling is concealed, the higher the price will be for everyone," the conspiracy of silence continued in Washington. Russia's oligarchs had hired top-flight legal talent in Washington and New York soon established themselves as the opposite numbers of America's captains of industry. With a straight face, one shady Russian tycoon told a foreign policy group. "There is much more crime in America than in Russia."

Hearing after congressional hearing was held on Russian organized crime, only to be ignored by top U.S. policy-makers. The CIA was even discouraged by the White House from reporting on Russia's covert financial shenanigans around the world. And until recently, George Soros, the international financier who once broke the Bank of England, taking home a cool \$1 billion, sided with the apologists. Now Mr. Soros says, belatedly, the Russia situation is "cataclysmic" and that "we should have done more to prevent the crisis." This was the same Mr. Soros who concealed the truth about the great Russian robbery throughout the 1990s and even assured us that democracy was flourishing.

Vice President Al Gore went out of his way not to embarrass his good friend Viktor Chernomyrdin, the godfather of the oligarchs who was finally ousted as prime minister last March after five years in office—only to be resuscitated by his friend Mr. Berezovsky and foisted on Mr. Yeltsin for a few days before the Duma sent him packing again. Messrs. Yeltsin and Chernomyrdin convinced Messrs. Clinton, Gore and Talbott and anyone else they spoke to that American aid and IMF loans had to continue because Russia still possessed 24,000 nuclear weapons and warheads and hundreds of tons of weapons-grade nuclear materials that could all become vulnerable to theft if Russia were cut adrift. But they were just as vulnerable while Western assistance was being ripped off and scores of millions were pushed below the poverty line.

It was this kind of nuclear blackmail that prodded the apologists to silence FBI Director Louis Freeh. He had testified before Congress in 1996 and 97, explaining that from one year to the next Russia's organized crime syndicates had increased the number of countries where they had established relations with criminal counterparts from 29 to 50.

When CSIS' report on Russian Organized Crime was released a year ago, Mr. Freeh was quick to endorse it. But as he left for Moscow a month later, senior U.S. officials persuaded Mr. Freeh to backtrack and at a joint news conference with Mr. Kulikov he said his congressional testimony had been misunderstood.

The CSIS report found that "Russian organized crime had extended its tentacles throughout Russia's economy," which confers an aura of legitimacy to myriad illicit

activities, including the manipulation of Russia's banking system and financial markets." It concluded that "if the forces of organized crime are not stymied Russia will complete its devolution into a criminal-synicalist state. The U.S. would then be faced with an agonizing reappraisal of its diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia."

The reappraisal is now at hand. In the debate about "Who lost Russia," congressional hearings should focus on the big coverup. And as a condition for further aid, why shouldn't Congress insist on a full accounting of every dollar of U.S. aid and IMF bailouts?

TRIBUTE TO NICK CANGIALOSI

HON. STEVE R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Nick Cangialosi of Garfield, New Jersey, a man who embodies the American dream.

Having arrived in America at the age of fifteen from Sicily, Nick came to this country with nothing but hope in his heart and a determination to succeed. Like many Italian immigrants coming to America in the 20th century, Nick was a success story waiting to happen. With a remarkable work ethic, soon after his arrival in America, Nick gained the experience and resources to start a business with his brothers. To this day, the firm Nick began, Vinyl Building Products, enjoys a high degree of success.

Parallel with Nick's commercial success, he has established a track-record as a model citizen. In the vibrant Italian-American community in New Jersey, Nick's history of volunteerism is legendary. He is also well-known throughout the entire state of New Jersey for his outstanding volunteerism and philanthropic efforts in support of a number of worthwhile causes and institutions. I know that among his many efforts, Nick is deeply involved as a member of the Board of Governors of the Hackensack University Medical Center, an outstanding hospital that serves the needs of thousands of New Jersey residents. Nick is also a distinguished member of the Steering Committee for Felician College in Lodi, New Jersey and a dedicated member of the St. Ciro Society.

Mr. Speaker, given all that Nick Cangialosi has accomplished in his life, it comes as no surprise that he is to be honored on October 2, 1998, by the Bergen County Chapter of Boys' Towns of Italy. At this event, the Right Reverend Monsignor J. Patrick Carroll-Abbing, who is the founder of Boys' Town, will present Nick with his organization's prestigious Humanitarian Award. This honor rightly serves to recognize Nick's selfless efforts on behalf of needy people throughout the world.

I would like to join Boys' Towns in saluting Nick and the goodness and kindness he represents. The world is a better place because of the efforts of Boy's Towns chapters around the world and the work of individuals like Nick Cangialosi. He is, simply put, an inspiration to the people of the Ninth Congressional District in New Jersey and to our nation.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN WILMER
PORTER

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of one of Virginia's first Civil Right's success stories, Mr. John Wilmer Porter. John Porter, a native of Dumfries, Virginia, because a beacon of progressive and enlightened through for Virginia during a time we now acknowledge as one of our darkest hours. In 1963, when most of the state was bearing the brunt of a storm of national outrage over its refusal to desegregate public schools, John Porter became the first African-American in Virginia to become an elected official since the era of post-Civil War Reconstruction. The people of Dumfries recognized an innate leadership quality in Mr. Porter that transcended any racial stereo type and in the fall of 1963, elected him to the position of Town Councilman.

John Porter began his life in Dumfries, Virginia in 1905 as one of fourteen children born to the late John and Laura Reid Porter. The family's history is irrevocably linked to Virginia and more specifically to Dumfries: The Porter family John was born into are all direct descendants of Betsy Bates. Betsy Bates, a slave born in Virginia sometime between 1795 and 1805, had gained her freedom by 1830 and her lineage and become so celebrated in Prince William County that the town settled by her heirs was named Batestown in her honor. I believe it is from this foundation of strength and honor that John Wilmer Porter was made.

Beyond his meritorious service to the people of Dumfries, Mr. Porter was and is a dedicated husband, father and now grandfather. In 1942 John married the late Mary Porter. Mary Porter became John's companion and confidante, but also distinguished herself through public service and her ability to transcend racial barriers as an educator. A native of Farmville, Virginia, Mary Glaze Porter began her career as a teacher in an all-black school just before World War II. A few months after her husband John's election, Mary Porter was selected to be one of four African-American teachers to participate in a pilot desegregation program in the Prince William County public school system.

John and Mary Porter are both true pioneers from the Civil Rights movement and dedicated public servants who have willingly given enormously of themselves (in one instance John personally co-signed for the loan to build the Dumfries Town Hall). John Wilmer Porter retired from public service in 1980, leaving behind a legacy that the people of Dumfries can reflect upon with pride. He was always regarded by supporters and detractors alike as a man of "common sense" and "superior wisdom", two traits he has instilled in his two daughters, Hazel Porter Sykes and Gwendolyn Porter Washington, and his granddaughter, Shannon Washington and three grandsons, Chad Sykes, Kevin Lewis and Troy Washington.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the Eleventh Congressional District, I would like to thank John Porter for his years of dedicated service and willingness to become the role-model of equality for Virginia. Indeed, he is an

American of whom our entire nation can be proud.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING
MURDER OF MATTHEW SHEPARD

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues and the good people of the state of Wyoming in mourning a young man whose life was senselessly and brutally cut short by hatred and ignorance.

Matthew Shepard had many fine qualities. He was thoughtful and idealistic. He had ambitions for public service. And had hoped one day to serve his country overseas.

He was also gay. And that is why he was beaten to death and left to die.

Matthew Shepard will never fulfill his youthful ambition. We will never know what he might have accomplished with his life. He is gone, and we can do nothing to change that.

But we can do something to help make sure that there are no more murders on the road to Laramie.

We can do something to help put a stop to racial killings in Jasper, Texas, where James Byrd was chained to a pickup truck and dragged to his death last summer.

We can send a message to the cities and towns across America where hate-motivated violence and harassment occurs every day. We can and must pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

Over the last few days, we have heard some people deplore these incidents—while cautioning us not to pass new laws to deal with them. "New laws won't stop hate," they tell us.

They're right. No law ever stopped murder, rape, arson or other heinous crimes. Yet our society keeps these laws on the books. To punish those practices and express its disapproval of them.

Why do we need the Hate Crimes Prevention Act? Consider two vignettes from today's New York Times:

Last Saturday morning, while Matthew Shepard lay comatose from a beating, a college homecoming parade passed a few blocks from his hospital bed in Ford Collins. Propped on a fraternity float was a straw-haired scarecrow, labeled in black spray paint, "I'm Gay."

On Monday, hours after Shepard's death, two gay organizations [in Fort Collins] . . . received identical messages applauding Shepard's murder. The messages closed with the words: "I hope it happens more often."

That's why we need the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. For all the Matthew Shepards and the James Byrds who can still be saved.

RECOGNIZING EXCELLENCE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the most important and valuable resource we have in this

country is our children. Providing a safe environment for them to grow and learn has always been this country's number one priority. The people who dedicate their time and energy to making this possible are most deserving of our praise and thanks. Pamela LeVasseur is one of those people. She is being honored on October 21, 1998 with the Women's Recognition Award for Volunteerism for her outstanding work with the Bay County Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN Council).

The CAN Council is a non-profit organization dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect. This valuable organization is comprised entirely of volunteers. Over the past eight years, Pamela LeVasseur has devoted her time and talent to the success of the CAN Council. Always one of the CAN Council's most energetic volunteers, Pam has served as the Council's Treasurer for the last five years.

Along with her duties as treasurer, Pam has also given countless hours overseeing the CAN Council's many service projects and fundraisers. Annually leading the CAN Council Bowl-A-Thon, she has turned this event into one the Council's most successful fundraisers. She has also played a vital role in the Council's Harry Parks Adopt-A-Smile Program, which provides dental care to children who would otherwise go without it, and the Babylonian Encounter, which teaches young children about the subject of "good touch and bad touch." The children of Bay County are better off because of programs such as these and these programs are successful because of the dedication of volunteers, like Pamela LeVasseur.

The work Pam does is largely behind the scenes and rarely allows her the opportunity to receive the accolades that she rightly deserves. Yet, that is what makes Pam the great volunteer that she is. She is not motivated by praise and recognition. Instead, she is motivated by protecting and improving the lives of the children in her community. From tracking donations and paying the bills to making the Bowl-A-Thon a striking success, Pam's behind the scenes work is a critical ingredient in the success of the CAN Council.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Pamela LeVasseur for receiving the Women's Recognition Award honoring her tireless dedication to the Bay County Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect and in turn the children of Bay County.

TRIBUTE TO LAURA ROBINSON
KUZNIAR

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in the deepest sadness to memorialize the untimely passing of a member of my staff, Laura Robinson Kuzniar, whose life was cut short at the young age of thirty years.

My first contact with Laura was when she was a small girl and we had occasion to visit her home in Royal Oak. Our families had similar interest—my wife, Vicki, and Laura's mother, Rosemary, participated in the AAUW, and her father, Hal, was active in political life.

In December 1995, as a young woman and graduate of Oakland University, Laura was hired as a caseworker and office manager in my Sterling Heights district office. Here she was a quick learner, a team player and an inspiration to the entire staff. She was wise beyond her years; she was concerned and caring for those constituents she served; and she was fastidious and devoted to her work.

In the prime of her life, in a wonderfully happy marriage to Larry, misfortune struck in September 1996. Laura was diagnosed with leukemia.

With an exceptional fighting spirit, she endured an uphill battle for a little more than two years. Despite stays in the hospital, and its accompanying pain and suffering, Laura kept battling against all odds. Gaining back some strength, and with spirits high, she would come back to work, always hoping for a positive prognosis. But the leukemia returned, and on October 13, it ended her life.

How unfortunate it is that this remarkable woman who had so much to give not only to her family and friends and colleagues, but to society as well, was taken from us—taken away before she had the opportunity to fully realize her bountiful gifts.

I, and her colleagues in both my district and Washington offices, have indeed lost a marvelous friend. I know we will miss her humor, her charm, her insight, her feistiness and her goodness.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in sending our condolences to Laura's devoted husband, Larry, to her caring parents, Rosemary and Harold Robinson, and to her loving sister, Elisabeth, and brother, Thomas.

IN SUPPORT OF THE JOHN
BONHAM MEMORIAL FUND

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, this country is blessed by the number of individuals and groups who give of their time to help the less fortunate. I would like to use this opportunity to honor one of these philanthropies, the John Bonham Memorial Fund.

The Bonham Fund assists California youth organizations in teaching community responsibility and self-respect to children, primarily young girls. The Fund provides support to the California Police Activities League, the Big Sisters of Los Angeles and a group that teaches arts education to young girls in low-income areas.

The Bonham Fund provides a wonderful opportunity for individuals to contribute to their community by providing enrichment and educational opportunities for low income, at-risk youth. Through the generosity of many, young people in communities throughout California and around the country are benefitting from the good works of this philanthropic organization.

By providing our youth with access to such educational activities, the Bonham Fund is ac-

tively working to enrich the lives of California's younger generations. I know my colleagues will join me in honoring the Bonham Fund's admirable efforts.

DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH
CENTER ACT OF 1991

SPEECH OF

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in support of legislation that renames the University of Miami's North/South Center in honor of my good friend Dante B. Fascell. Dante Fascell worked tirelessly to help create and fund the North/South Center during his tenure as the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Throughout his service in Congress, Dante Fascell was a constant advocate for the cause of democracy and open dialogue among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Our Nation owes him a debt of gratitude for his years of service.

Dante Fascell's support for the creation of the North/South Center stemmed from his strong belief that the free exchange of ideas would strengthen our Nation's security, competitiveness and economic vitality. The North/South Center provides a forum for research and policy analysis that is unparalleled by any other institution in the country and promotes better understanding and relations between the United States, Canada, and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 1990, with the passage of the North/South Center Act, Congress authorized the establishment of the Center as a place for "cultural and technical interchange between North and South." Dante Fascell's dream was to focus the country on the pursuit of policies which strengthen our national economic policy, trade practices, and relations with the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The North/South Center plays many roles. It is a think-tank, a foundation, a public resource center, and a repository of information. The work of the Center informs our national debate regarding topics of major significance, such as trade, economic growth, immigration, drug control policies, and the spread of democracy.

There is no greater way that we can thank Dante Fascell for his vital contributions to the North/South Center than naming it in his honor. Dante Fascell served his constituents in Florida and the Nation as a whole for 36 years. He is, indeed, worthy of this tribute and I would like to thank my colleagues for passing H.R. 4757.

A HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY TO
HELEN LOPER OF PORT JEFFERSON,
LONG ISLAND

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the U.S. House of Representatives to ask my colleagues to join me in wishing a very happy, healthy, and joyous 100th birthday to Helen Loper of Port Jefferson, Long Island.

Though not many Long Islanders outside of her family and friends know Helen Loper, through her generous spirit and charity for acquaintances and strangers alike, Helen has done so much in her 100 years to make Long Island a better place for all of us to live.

A native Long Islander and a teacher by training, Helen Loper is a dedicated volunteer at Mather Hospital in Port Jefferson, an historic and picturesque seaside village on Long Island's North Shore. An original member of the John T. Mather Hospital Auxiliary, Helen Loper has volunteered there for nearly 50 years, giving selflessly of her time and energy to patients and hospital staff. After a half-century of volunteer service to her community, Helen's spirit and enthusiasm has not waned and today she still works a regular Monday afternoon shift in Mather Hospital's thrift shop.

An avid world traveler, Helen has been to locales as far away as Antarctica, but she always comes back home to Port Jefferson. One of seven graduating students in Port Jefferson High School's class of 1915, Helen Dayton attended college at the Savage School in New York City and then spent a year teaching school in Iowa.

After returning home to Long Island, she met her future husband Carroll Loper and they were married on January 26, 1924, in Miami, Florida, the winter homes for both of their parents. Together the couple had two sons and Helen now has five grandchildren.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues and all of our fellow Americans gathered here today in the People's House to offer our best wishes and heartiest congratulations to Helen Loper of Port Jefferson as she celebrates her 100th birthday on November 18, 1998.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in my family, I was unable to record my vote on several measures. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on Roll Call Number 521; "nay" on Roll Call Number 522; "nay" on Roll Call Number 523; "nay" on Roll Call Number 530; and "aye" on Roll Call Number 531. I appreciate the kindness of the Speaker in approving my earlier leaves of absence.